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Party Resistance Collapses

Carter Bandwagon Gathers Strength

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Endorsements of Democratic leaders, and with them of delegates, continue to flow on Jimmy Carter as he edged at his home in Georgia, after Mr. Carter seemed to have clinched the nomination with the collapse of most opposition this week, the of these now anxious to see his candidacy swell his strength even further.

Robert Byrd yesterday re-pledged the 31 delegates he won in West Virginia primary, saying he undertook the act "in the interest of party."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, who previously had released the six delegates he won in the Texas primary, said Mr. Carter gives the Democratic party "its best hope of regaining the White House and giving the nation the type of leadership it deserves."

District of Columbia Mayor Walter Washington voiced support for the Georgian.

Mr. Carter also picked up two labor endorsements yesterday. The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association threw its support to him and released a May 26 letter to the union in which Mr. Carter pledged to develop "a maritime program which will return us to the seapower status we deserve and need."

David Fitzmaurice, president of the 250,000-member International Union of Electrical Workers, strongly endorsed Mr. Carter.

The major exception in this rush to the Carter bandwagon is California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., whose late-starting campaign defeated Mr. Carter in five of six primary contests.

Gov. Brown was in Louisiana yesterday, where Gov. Edwin Edwards threw the support of the state's uncommitted delegates to him. There are 19 uncommitted delegates in the Louisiana delegation, 13 Carter delegates and 6 pledged to Alabama Gov. George Wallace. Gov. Wallace endorsed Mr. Carter Wednesday.

Gov. Brown said at a press conference he will continue his campaign until it becomes obvious to him that Mr. Carter has clinched the nomination.

He also asserted that he did not fire a shot while in the country and knew nothing of the civil war because his newspaper reading in Britain was usually confined to page three of the Sun—which regularly prints photographs of nude women.

Cables from Reuter said a court official read two cables from Dave Buffin, who recruited mercenaries in the United States, saying he accepted responsibility for the activities of U.S. mercenaries Gary Acker and Daniel Gearheart.

He said that they joined the FNLA as Cubans joined the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which won the civil war.

"The war is over," Mr. Buffin said. "They should be acquitted," he added.

Mr. Acker was the second mercenary to give evidence and, like Mr. Marchant, claimed that he had not fired a shot in Angola.

The indictment alleged that Georgetown, who is a British national, murdered a mercenary who refused to go into battle and ordered his assistant, Sam Copeland, to kill 13 more because the mercenaries wanted to go back to Britain.

In his testimony, Mr. Marchant said he went along with Georgetown's orders because, he said, "Colin" frightened me a lot, and Sam Copeland, too. Any one of them would have shot you if you didn't do what they said."

Of the 13, 9 are Britons, 3 are Americans and there is an Irishman and an Argentinian.

50 Political Exiles Kidnapped By Armed Bands in Argentina

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Fifty political exiles, including several children, were taken prisoner by groups of armed men early today, shortly after the Argentine government said refugees have nothing to fear here.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—An examination of Jimmy Carter's stands on the range of campaign issues shows that, in every case, he seems to have taken the path of least resistance—the position designed to give the most possible voters a reason to vote for him.

Opponents and critics during his successful campaign to Democratic presidential prize contended that the former governor of Georgia was "fuzzy" on issues, that he had switched stands on many matters that he had acted like a dilettante, changing his views at his whims.

Summing that he wins his nomination at the convention in New York City next month, the charges are likely to be revived by his Republican opponents in the general election.

Review of Mr. Carter's post-campaign, stump speeches and news to questioners during his south quest for the Democratic nomination indicates that stands are usually detailed and sophisticated. While he has used the tone of his appeal in certain cases—admittedly, for example—the basic of his position remains constant.

pragmatic strategy of seeking the middle ground on controversial issues is not unusual among successful politicians.

Mr. Carter, however, left himself open to special scrutiny by basing his campaign to such a large extent on what he said was his personal integrity. Time and again, he promised his audiences that he would never lie or intentionally mislead them.

At the outset of a recent campaign swing, one of his staff members was asked to name one hold position that Mr. Carter had taken, just one issue on which the leading Democratic presidential candidate had risked opposition by taking a stand on principle.

After a moment's reflection, the aide answered by making a joke. He quoted the famous response by President Eisenhower to a question about what ideas Richard Nixon, as vice-president, had contributed to the Eisenhower administration: "If you give me a week, I might think of one."

Falls Are Studied

Others on Mr. Carter's staff acknowledge that their candidate studies opinion polls carefully and tries to position himself in such a way that as few voters as possible become disaffected by his stands on the issues.

Mr. Carter himself told a crowd at Shaw High School in East

Cleveland recently: "The main thing that's tied me to the voters of this nation is that I feel the same as you do about the issues that are important to your life."

Surveys by The New York Times and CBS News this year indicate that the strategy has been successful. They have shown that conservative voters tend to view Mr. Carter as conservative, that moderates see him as moderate and that liberals see him as liberal.

Indeed, reporters who have traveled with the former governor this year and observed him before every type of voter cannot recall an instance in which an audience appeared displeased at one of his statements.

No Alienation

Most of his staff members say that Mr. Carter is merely practicing good politics and they note accurately that many other successful politicians, including President Kennedy, made a point of campaigning on positions that were guaranteed not to alienate voters.

A ranking aide disagrees, however. This aide, who is reputed to have good political sensibilities, recently remarked in an unguarded moment, "If he would just get booted once, about anything, it would make all the rest of his position so much more credible."

Mr. Carter employs a number of rhetorical techniques to make his stands palatable to both sides of a controversy. One is to espouse a position while speaking in a way designed to appeal to those holding the opposite view.

Thus, asked to heavily Roman Catholic Rhode Island about his position on abortion, Mr. Carter began by saying, "I think abortion is wrong. I don't think the government ought to do anything to encourage abortion."

Position Described

Then, he described his position: "He would oppose a constitutional amendment that would overturn the Supreme Court's ruling permitting abortion. He would seek federal aid for sex education, family planning instruction and adoption procedures."

He ended by saying, "I'll do everything I can to minimize abortion."

Another tactic Mr. Carter uses in speeches is to agree to "study" something favored by persons whose support he is seeking.

Another method is to take a position that encourages both sides of a question to believe that he is on their side.



Jimmy Carter

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"The war is over," Mr. Buffin said. "They should be acquitted," he added.

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Angolans Open Trial Of 13 for War Role

LUANDA, Angola, June 11 (Reuters).—Angola opened its trial of 13 white mercenaries here today and alleged that their chief, Captain John Costing, killed Col. Galian, killed men, women and children for war and money.

All 13 mercenaries, wearing freshly pressed military fatigues, sat quietly in the dock as they heard the indictment and a demand for the death sentence.

Two of them, Briton Andrew Mackenzie and Irishman John Nammock, were in wheelchairs. Mr. Mackenzie's left leg has been amputated at the knee. Mr. Nammock's right leg is in a plaster cast. Argentine Gustavo Grillo has a knee in a plaster cast. Otherwise, the 13 appeared to be in good health.

They face the death sentence for their part in the Angolan civil war. In February, they joined the lost cause of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and were captured.

After the indictment was read, one of the 13, Kevin Marchant, a Briton, took the stand. He repeatedly insisted that he went to neighboring Zaïre as a physical training instructor and only found out he was in Angola when told by Georgetown.

He also asserted that he did not fire a shot while in the country and knew nothing of the civil war because his newspaper reading in Britain was usually confined to page three of the Sun—which regularly prints photographs of nude women.

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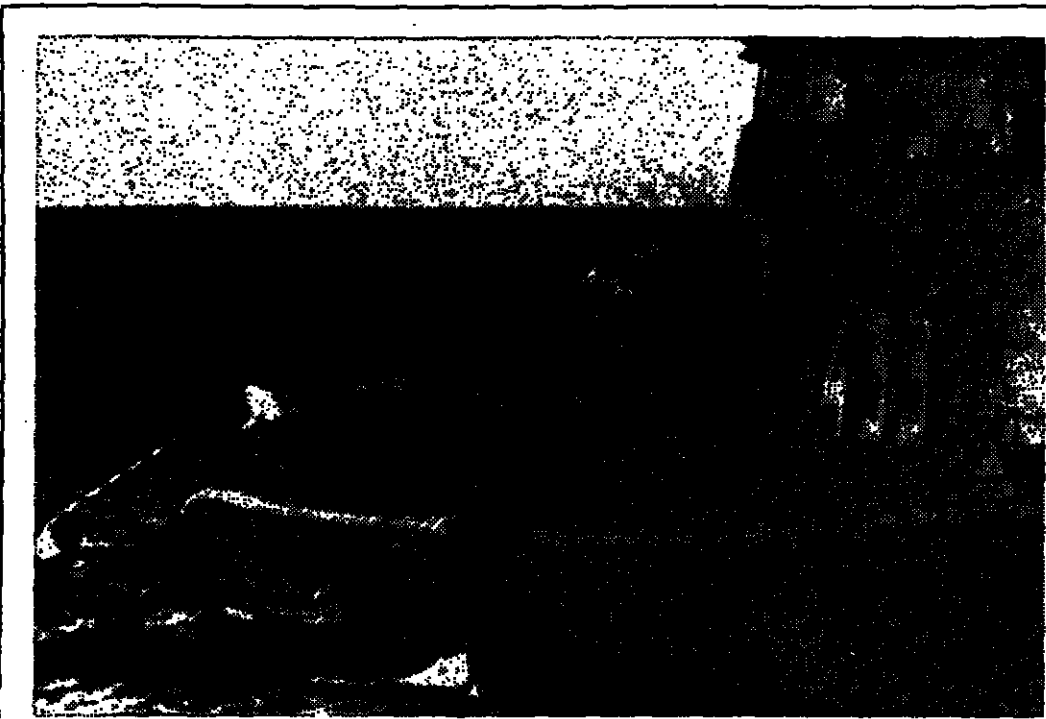
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Crew of an East German patrol boat trying to hoist Danish torpedo aboard.

Danes Balk East German Theft of Torpedo

COPENHAGEN, June 11 (Reuters).—The East German Navy tried to steal a Danish Navy practice torpedo in the Baltic this week but Danish sailors grabbed it back in a high seas tug-of-war, the Danish Defense Command said yesterday.

The Danish Foreign Ministry delivered a protest to the East German Embassy about the incident.

A Defense Command spokesman said an East German patrol boat swooped on one of two test torpedoes fired from a Danish submarine west of Bornholm, Denmark's easternmost island. A Danish patrol boat was busy retrieving the other torpedo at the time.

"The DDR [East German] boat managed to get hold of one end of the torpedo with a boat hook and was making ready to hoist it aboard," the spokesman said.

"The Danish vessel's crew then took hold of the other end of the torpedo but could not get the East Germans to let go. The motor vessel had to wedge itself in between the torpedo and the East Germans before they succeeded."

The Defense Command spokesman said the torpedo was an old West German type but carried a special guidance mechanism that could have interested the East Germans.

During the torpedo-firing exercises, an annual Danish Navy event, the East Germans' ships were only 200 meters away from the Danes.

After the incident with the torpedo, a large number of East German ships sailed in a manner that made it difficult to continue the exercises, the Danish spokesman said.

The Danish ships then withdrew into the port of Roskilde, on Bornholm. Several East German ships followed them and one anchored at the harbor entrance.

Denmark straddles the approaches to the Baltic Sea, which is a vital area for Soviet and Warsaw Pact naval access to repair and support facilities.

There are no signs that Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad intends to pull back his forces in Lebanon, which in the last two days have reportedly been bolstered by about 1,000 men to a total of 13,000 regular soldiers.

Last night, the Beirut radi said that a contingent of 101 Sudanese had landed at the airport, which has been closed since Monday because of fighting in its vicinity.

But later, the radio abandoned the news item and there was press speculation that Syrian reinforcements had in fact landed.

So far, there have been no tangible signs of any Arab "green helmets" as the proposed buffer force has been dubbed by the local press—and it seemed that, until the Palestinian and Syrian interpretations of the somewhat vague Arab League mandate are ironed out, Arab League troops would not enter the country.

Palestinians charged that Syrian artillery units staged unprovoked attacks on Palestinian quarters of Beirut and the leftist-dominated port of Sidon.

Difficult to Know

As always, it was difficult to know who started the shelling, which reverberated throughout the capital.

In the last three days, Palestinian guerrillas have pushed the Syrians and their allies from the Damascus-run al-Saqa organization out of positions near the city's stadium and the Kuwaiti Embassy on the road to the airport.

The rightist Christian political leadership which has counted on Mr. Assad's government to tame the sprawling Palestinian guerrilla movement in Lebanon, appears to be helping him by opposing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Assassins' Grenades Kill Driver but Amin Escapes

NAIROBI, June 11 (UPI).—President Idi Amin of Uganda narrowly escaped assassination last night when attackers hurled three grenades into a crowd he had been addressing, killing one person and wounding scores, diplomatic and radio reports said today. Field Marshal Amin may have received superficial grenade-fragment wounds and his bodyguard-driver standing nearby was apparently killed in the attack, diplomatic reports said.

The Italian ambassador in Kampala saw Marshal Amin this afternoon and reported him to "excellent form," with no visible wounds.

Diplomatic sources said the unknown number of attackers—who were immediately overpowered—might belong to a clandestine organization calling itself the Uganda Liberation Movement.

This group surfaced last August during a meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Kampala, when members blew up a series of pylons and detonated other bombs around the city.

The assassination attempt occurred as Marshal Amin was leaving the Masimba police training school in a Kampala suburb after watching a graduation parade of cadets and addressing a large crowd.

The attackers hurled what a government spokesman described as three "American



Idi Amin

and Israeli-type" grenades into Marshal Amin's official party and surrounding well-wishers, scattering them.

The attackers, reports from Kampala said, were beaten into unconsciousness before being dragged off to jail for a "thorough interrogation."

Australians Jolted as Migration Becomes a Two-Way Street

By Peter Costigan

CANBERRA, June 11 (WPA).—For the first time since 1946, Australia is losing more persons than it is attracting—8,100 more left last year than migrated here—and shocked Australians are starting to re-examine the cherished conviction that half the world wants to live on this vast, affluent island continent.

The apparent drop in Australia's desirability, which many observers attribute to the country's economic troubles and recent political turbulence, coincides with a dip in the birthrate that has renewed old fears that there may never be enough Australians to guarantee the nation's permanent possession of its land.

During the last year, only 115,800 persons were added to

the 13.6 million who occupy 3 million square miles—a net gain of only 0.86 per cent. The population is about half the number Australia expected and wanted by now.

The government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has proposed a new program of child benefits that might help boost the birthrate, although it was planned for quite a different reason: To help low-paid Australians with large families weather the 15-per-cent inflation rate.

Under the plan, mothers would get a weekly tax-free government payment of U.S. \$4.40 for the first child and more for each additional child, up to nearly \$9 a week each for the fifth and subsequent children.

But the government's main hopes for solving the population

problem are pinned to an effort to revive the flagging migration program.

It has lifted the target for the "assisted" migration program from 50,000 to 70,000 a year and nearly doubled the amount of free assistance Australia will give to each migrant to \$380. There is no certainty that the government's renewed effort to attract migrants will pay off.

The nearly 3 million migrants who poured into Australia in the quarter-century after World War II found a country bursting with opportunity, no unemployment, a stable government and billions of dollars of capital—two-thirds of it from overseas—pouring into projects to industrialize a nation that was largely rural at the end of the war.

Australia's romance with migration came to an abrupt end three years ago, when the economy was

hit by inflation and stagnation. The unemployment rate reached a record 8 per cent, where it remains today, an unpleasant situation for a nation used to full employment. For two years, the inflation rate exceeded 20 per cent and is still running at 15 per cent.

Although they will seldom admit that they resent the thought of migrants coming to compete for rare jobs, Australians stopped talking about the glories of the migration program.

In many industries, the migrant worker was the first to be laid off.

Some of the unemployed used their savings to get back to the European countries from which most of them had come. Even more serious, others sent back letters to friends and relatives describing how the Australian dream had faded.

Stock Tables

The JHT regrets that because of continuing transmission difficulties it is forced to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables of Thursday.

Austria	11 S	Lebanon	21.25
Belgium	20 B.F.	Luxembourg	2.50
Denmark	1.80 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 D.F.
France	10 F	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 N.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Norway	5.50 N.Kr.
Great Britain	15 S	Portugal	12 Esc.
India	15 Rs.	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	100 Rials	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Italy	500 Lire	Turkey	30 Pias.
Israel	1.50	U.S. Military (Est.)	10.25
		Yugoslavia	13 D.

Guarded as an Accident

Hays Takes a Drug Overdose; Doctor Says He Is Recovering

BARNESVILLE, Ohio, June 11 (AP).—Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, "dramatic improvement" today as he recovered from a coma caused by an overdose of sleeping pills, his doctor said.

Dr. Richard Phillips said that the overdose taken by Rep. Hays, 75, was apparently accidental. "I am quite encouraged," Dr. Phillips said early this afternoon. "Unless there is an unseen event, his recovery will be inevitable from this point on."

The 65-year-old congressman in satisfactory condition and is no longer in a semicomatose state, Dr. Phillips said. The doctor reported earlier that Rep. Hays had smiled at his wife and spoken short sentences early.

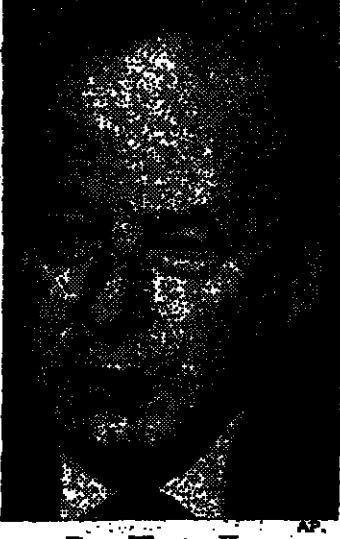
Rep. Hays was unconscious on taken to the hospital yesterday morning. He awoke at 9 a.m. this morning and asked to see his wife, Pat, who kept a vigil at the hospital.

Rep. Hays returned to the room later and the congressman smiled at Dr. Phillips said.

Carol Clawson, Rep. Hays's Washington press secretary, cited a report by columnist Clark Anderson that revelation of a congressman's extramarital sex activities had alienated him from his wife and that she had left him Wednesday.

Mrs. Hays has remained with him throughout, Mrs. Clawson said.

Mrs. Clawson also denied an Anderson report that Rep. Hays



Rep. Wayne Hays

would shoot himself if he felt it would spare his wife any further pain over the scandal in which the congressman admitted that Elizabeth Ray, 33, had been his mistress.

Mrs. Hays, who accused Rep. Hays of putting her on the staff of his House Administration Committee to serve only as his mistress (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Growth Rate of 0.8%

Economics Minister Calls '75 Worst for Spain in 20 Years

MADRID, June 11 (Reuters).—Economics Minister Juan Villar Mir said last night that last year had been the worst for the Spanish economy in 20 years.

He told an economics committee of the Cortes (parliament) that the country's expansion came to a practical standstill last year with a growth rate of 0.8 per cent.

Mr. Villar Mir, president of Spain's largest steel company before he joined the Cabinet after the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in November, said the balance of trade had a deficit of \$3.47 billion—\$200 million more than in 1974.

Investment in industry had dropped by 8 per cent, inflation was more than 14 per cent and unemployment had reached 3 per cent by the end of last year, he said.

OAS Changes Are Proposed By Kissinger

By Joanne Omang

SANTIAGO, June 11 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday proposed drastic changes in the structure and financing of the Organization of American States in order to prevent it from becoming what U.S. State Department officials have called "increasingly irrelevant."

Mr. Kissinger left the proposal behind for submission when the subject comes up for discussion at the sixth OAS General Assembly meeting here. He left yesterday for Mexico City.

The proposal, not yet made public in detail, hinges on strengthening the authority of the General Assembly of Foreign Ministers at the expense of the three permanent councils. "Right now there are too many councils meeting too frequently on too little substance," a State Department official explained earlier. "The whole place has mushroomed."

The plan would also restructure OAS finances so that the United States would no longer pay two-thirds of the \$40-million annual OAS budget. In addition, it would open the doors of the organization to all nations in the Western Hemisphere, regardless of boundary disputes that now exclude some of them from membership.

Three Initiatives

The proposal is the last of three made by Mr. Kissinger at the OAS session in his construction of what the State Department is calling an "energetic, forward-looking Latin American policy."

Many convention delegates here do not agree that the policy is yet clearly defined and the elements proposed here face a mixed reception.

Resistance is certain to be stiff on Mr. Kissinger's suggestion for much more importance for the General Assembly. The idea would open the General Assembly's closed, informal sessions to finance and education as well as foreign ministers. Meetings would be held more frequently. As a result, the Economic, Science and Cultural and Educational Permanent Councils "can meet either less frequently or not at all," in the word of a State Department official.

Their elimination would probably chop several hundred jobs out of the OAS bureaucracy in Washington, which at present is often a convenient depository for relatives, rivals or relief cases by Latin American governments.

Any drastic shift in the financing is also sure to be opposed, not only because of strained budgets in most member nations but also because assessed payments are now levied more or less equitably on the basis of each country's population, according to OAS staff members.

The United States now pays \$28 million to the regular budget and an additional \$20 million in voluntary contributions to special projects.

Earlier in the session, Mr. Kissinger called for a strengthening of the OAS Special Commission on Human Rights and for three new organizations to promote trade, technology transfer and expansion of exports among members.

Hua Meets U.S. Envoy

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Thomas Gates Jr., the new chief of the U.S. liaison office in China, met for the first time with Premier Hua Kuo-feng yesterday in Peking. It was announced here.

Rhodesia Is Given Black Archbishop

VATICAN CITY, June 11 (UPI).—Carrying Africanization of the Roman Catholic Church in Africa one step forward, Pope Paul VI today accepted the resignation of the British-born archbishop of Salisbury, Rhodesia, and appointed his black auxiliary to succeed him.

The Vatican said the Most Rev. Francis Markall, 70, who has been archbishop of the Rhodesian capital for 20 years, resigned because of ill health. His successor is the Most Rev. Patrick Chakaipa, 43, who has been his auxiliary since 1972.

The number of Catholics in Africa has grown from 1 million at the turn of the century—many of them white—to about 45 million, or 12 per cent of the continent's population. There now are more than 3,000 African priests, more than 200 black bishops—there was not a single one in 1900—and 10 cardinals. Rhodesia's population is 8.9 per cent Catholic.

Peking Cautions Seoul on Fishing

HONG KONG, June 11 (UPI).—China today warned South Korean fishing boats to stop intruding into its territorial waters or the Seoul government will bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The warning, transmitted by the Chinese news agency and monitored in Hong Kong, said South Korean trawlers have been fishing in Chinese waters since late April of this year.

"South Korean fishing boats have openly intruded in succession into China's territorial waters and fishing-forbidden regions, sailing recklessly, hampering Chinese fishermen's operations and damaging their fishing gear," the agency said.

Fabric suggestions for summer suits

FOR COOL ELEGANCE in the summer heat, Lanvin 2 has a number of fabric suggestions. All are lightweight, each is ideal for specific occasions.

When travelling, you'll appreciate the convenience of wrinkle-resistant gabardine (F 1350), while the smooth softness of worsted wool (F 1790) is delightful for summer wear.

Mohair and alpaca are the key to evening elegance, both for suits (F 1550) and for tuxedos (F 1830). Or you may prefer a distinguished white spencer (F 1250) - to be worn with a carnation boutonniere.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Libya Marks U.S. Ouster

TRIPOLI, Libya, June 11 (AP).—Libya today marked the sixth anniversary of the departure of U.S. forces from the country.

Bolivia Tin Miners Begin Protest Strike

LA PAZ, June 11 (Reuters).—About 7,000 Bolivian tin miners yesterday began an indefinite strike to protest the military take-over of all of the country's mining areas, government sources said.

The sources said that miners at two of the six occupied mining areas walked off their jobs Tuesday shortly before the rightist military government proclaimed a state of siege and arrested several trade-union and student leaders. The move followed the discovery of what it described as a "gigantic, subversive plot which threatened to plunge Bolivia into a civil war."

Swiss Vote on 3d-World Aid; Bern Fears Plan's Rejection

(Continued from Page 1)

came internationally known when a 1970 referendum only narrowly defeated his bid to oust from this country several hundred thousand foreigners, says the vote will give Switzerland a unique "chance to speak its mind about uncontrolled development aid by the World Bank advocated specifically by Kennedy, Rockefeller and the like."

A variety of radical-left organizations and private groups concerned with development subsequently also called for a "no" vote, for different reasons.

In April a coalition said that the World Bank's refusal to extend credits to the regime of Chile's late President Salvador Allende had helped bring about his government's downfall in a military coup. The 12 organizations which signed the statement asserted that the World Bank was "hostile to reforms" and helped prop up reactionary, elitist regimes in the Third World.

The Swiss government contends that making available credits through the IDA is the best way to make sure that the aid reaches the poorest nations, since IDA rules provide for donations only to nations with per capita income of \$375 or less. In comparison, the Swiss income per person is \$7,170, believed to be the highest in the world.

Foreign Minister Pierre Graber has warned that a rejection of the aid plan would be a "grave setback" for Swiss cooperation.

French General's China Trip Raises Question

By John Roderick

TOKYO, June 11 (AP).—The chief of the French general staff, Gen. Guy Méry, is wined and dined in China, being shown the military sights and meeting all the right people. Why?

No one has answered that question yet but it could conceivably be of some importance to the United States, the Soviet Union, and, of course, France and China. Accompanied by his wife, the general arrived in Peking last Saturday and since then has met with Premier Hua Kuo-feng, with whom he had what the official news agency called "wide ranging and friendly" talks, conferred with Defense Minister Yeh Chien-ying and was honored with a dinner.

He has seen Yenan, the one-time Communist cave capital, Szechuan and Shanghai and now is in Tientsin, also known as Tairen, the strategic sea bastion, which the imperial powers, Japan and Russia, used to fight over in the old colonial days.

In Shanghai, he was shown a Chinese seaborne unit and came away, as he put it, "deeply moved" by the welcome and observed that "we are pleased by a friendly country's determination to build its own powerful navy."

Only Western Chief

None of this is extraordinary in itself. But the fact is that the general is one of the few—perhaps the only—Western chief of staff to be so treated. Others have visited China from Communist countries and those called as more than friendly to Peking, but so far, none, for example, from the United States, West Germany or Japan.

Gen. Méry left for China shortly after publishing a controversial article in France in which he indicated that French forces should be moved into forward defense lines in West Germany in case of an attack from Eastern Europe. This article was severely criticized in Gaullist circles for reversing Gaullist policy of "sanctuarization," which was to keep French troops out of forward defense in West Germany and, above all, keep their deployment independent of the NATO command.

[The Chinese, in the past, have been critical of Gaullist defense policy as being an element that weakened overall European defense. Some observers in France have seen a relationship between the warm Chinese reception given Gen. Méry and the new evolution in French military thinking.]

Swiss Vote on 3d-World Aid; Bern Fears Plan's Rejection

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Third World and a "dangerous retreat into isolationism."

Government officials also point out that Switzerland had a \$1.8-billion trade surplus with developing countries last year. "The credit to IDA not only represents multilateral aid but is also a means to maintain important capacities in developing countries," a senior Swiss official said.

Adding to the officials' concern over the outcome is the fact that Switzerland has already become a target of international criticism for its aid commitments.

The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said in a letter earlier this year that Switzerland had the highest per capita income among the more than 20 states belonging to the OECD in 1974 but made the lowest outlay for official aid.

The Swiss said outlay, 0.14 per cent of the gross national product, compared in 1971 with percentages of 0.72 for fellow neutral Sweden, 0.57 for Norway and 0.63 for the Netherlands.

Even popular approval of the IDA credit would still leave Switzerland at the bottom of the list.

Swiss Vote on 3d-World Aid; Bern Fears Plan's Rejection

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Edward Gierk and Helmut Schmidt after signing agreements in Bonn on Friday.

Bonn, Warsaw Sign Accords on Cooperation

BONN, June 11 (UPI).—Poland and West Germany, in a new act of reconciliation, signed agreements today on political, economic and cultural cooperation. The countries called the agreements an act of historical importance in overcoming old enmities.

A declaration signed by Edward Gierk, first secretary of the Polish Communist party, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt provided for bilateral consultations at least once a year by the countries' foreign ministers.

The West German government and West German banks and industry met Mr. Gierk's request for action to help bridge Poland's balance-of-payments deficit with West Germany, its biggest Western trading partner.

Petrochemical Plant

A group of West German banks agreed to finance the building of the giant Krupp concern of a 2.65-billion-deutsche-mark (about \$1-billion) petrochemical factory in Katowice, Poland.

The West German government promised to try to import more Polish goods. Last year, West Germany sold goods worth 3.21 billion marks to Poland and bought 1.44 billion marks of Polish products.

"We have taken a giant step toward normalization of our relations," Mr. Gierk said after the signing ceremony in the chancellery.

Mr. Gierk invited Mr. Schmidt to Poland. A West German spokesman said Mr. Schmidt would go next year.

Capitalizing on international apathy and occasionally flouting the protests of the United Nations, the Jewish state gradually increased its use of the upper Jordan's waters, most of which rise in neighboring Arab lands.

At one point, the United States actually suspended economic aid to the fledgling state of Israel until it agreed to suspend work being carried out against UN orders. But the Israelis were determined. Eventually a pipeline was built to draw Jordan waters from the Sea of Galilee and take them to new settlements in the Negev Desert.

One result is that the Jordan River below the Sea of Galilee is saltier today than it used to be, less fit for irrigation.

The Jordanians planned to counteract this by building a dam on the Yarmuk River, their major tributary which feeds the Jordan. They had gotten off to a good start on the Khalid Ibn Walid Dam when the 1967 Arab-Israeli war broke out.

When it was over, the Israelis were sitting on the dam site, not to mention the whole West Bank of the Jordan River.

Now feasibility studies are being made at the Magarin dam site, about 10 kilometers east of the line where Israeli troops stopped in 1967.

An Old Dream

It is probable that the Magarin dam will be built and the old dream of using the Jordan River Valley to its maximum potential may be realized on the Jordanian side of the line.

Back in the days before the Holy Land was divided between Arab and Jew, idealistic men planned to develop the whole of the Jordan Valley as a unit, West Bank and East. When Palestine was a British mandate, an engineer named M.G. Jordan proposed harnessing the Jordan and Yarmuk waters and building new settlements in the Jordan Valley, settlements meant for Arabs displaced by Jews in the coming partition of Palestine.

More than a decade later, after the proclamation of the state of Israel and the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, the virtually unknown Mr. Ionescu was replaced by a well-known personality with a similar mission, Eric Johnston, head of the U.S. Motion Picture Association.

Mr. Johnston was appointed President Dwight Eisenhower's special emissary to the Middle East, where he helped push a U.S.-sponsored development scheme for the River Jordan under UN auspices.

Arabs Scared Off

In retrospect, many observers have concluded that there was at least a chance that the Johnston Plan might have won the consent of both Israel and the Arab states. But at a crucial moment, U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles scared off the Arabs by linking the plan politically to resettlement of the Palestinian refugees.

The Israelis were unhappy with the plan, too, for it specified that they should take only 40 per cent of the Jordan's waters and that there should be international supervision of the water sharing.

The end of the Johnston Plan in the mid-1950s was the end of serious talk about joint development of the Jordan water resources. Since then, Jordan has gone ahead on its own using the Yarmuk and Jordan waters, with tacit assent and considerable financial help from the United States.

The first stage involved construction of a 69-kilometer irrigation canal parallel to the river and fed from the Yarmuk. This made possible the irrigation of roughly two-thirds of the East Bank's arable lands, and, once the Ibn Walid Dam was finished, it was to have supplied water for the length of the river down to the Dead Sea.

Then came the 1967 war. The dam site was occupied, and the farmers in the valley fled from the proximity of Israeli guns just across the river. Bananas and other cash crops rotted in the sun.

The war was followed by years of inactivity in which little work was done. But some farmers gradually returned to the valley. Now there is hope of progress.

In 1973, the Jordanian government formed the Jordan Valley commission, with the hope of raising enough interest—and cash—to complete the development of the East Bank. This is now with in sight, thanks in part to aid commitments from the United States, the West Germans and the World Bank.

The first fruits of this new project are slowly coming into view. Here at Damiya, a new agricultural village is rising from the still parched floor of the valley.

It is a few kilometers from the old village, which was on the river itself and has been deserted since 1967.

A bit farther on down the valley, the level of activity picks up. The first extension of the East Bank canal is slowly being cut into the hills above the plain.

South Korean Technicians

There are about 150 South Koreans working here on the project, with more to come when plans to convert the valley to water-savvy sprinkler irrigation are put into effect.

The Koreans are doing this and other jobs not because the Jordanians lack the ability but because most of Jordan's technicians are off in the oil-rich Gulf between Saudi Arabia and Iran, earning salaries three times as large as they can earn at home.

When the project is finished, the East Bank of the Jordan Valley will be a lush green instead of the starved brown of its lower reaches today.

Los Angeles Times

Foes Divided On Arab Units

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the Arab League's proposal to send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon.

President Suleiman Franjeh has declared that his government—which is largely nonaligned—considers "the Arab League's decision 'null and void.'"

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun warned that the league would be responsible for "drowning Lebanon in blood."

But Premier Rashid Karami, a Moslem moderate, praised the league's initiative, which looks bolder on paper than on the ground.

In any case, the league's decision seems to be stalemated for the moment and the feeling here is that the confrontation between Mr. Assad's expeditionary force and the Palestinians will continue for some time.

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Officials here were paying attention not only to the developing situation in Lebanon but also to the movement of Iraqi forces toward the Syrian border. The Syrians yesterday summoned Arab envoys in Damascus to a meeting to inform them of the "suspicious movements" of the Iraqis, Damascus radio said.

Syria said that it would take "suitable measures" to handle the situation.

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by Rand Corp.

Injured Alcoholics Reported Able to Drink Moderately

By Harry Nelson

NTA MONICA, Calif., June 11 (UPI)—A new U.S. study indicates alcoholics who drink moderately after a period of treatment are more likely to relapse than those who abstain from drinking.

Yards Deadlock in Dispute

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UPI)—A Pentagon effort to get the shipyard working on a new fleet by settling a dispute in old bills has run into a dead end, Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements said yesterday.

The dispute is so serious from a standpoint of U.S. defense, Clements said at a news conference, that it constitutes "a national security issue. We can't go on indefinitely on this basis."

There is a real danger, because a bill to build more Navy ships is stalled in the Senate, Clements said. The bill is so serious from a standpoint of U.S. defense, Clements said at a news conference, that it constitutes "a national security issue. We can't go on indefinitely on this basis."

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Elizabeth Ray at airport in London Friday after having been told that Rep. Wayne Hays had been hospitalized.

Hays Takes a Drug Overdose; Doctor Says He Is Recovering

(Continued from Page 1)

Elizabeth Ray, who was with Hays at the time of the overdose, arrived at London's Heathrow Airport today and appeared close to tears when told that the congressman had been hospitalized.

"It's dreadful. I'm very shocked," she said. "I would have been frightened to death if I had known that my revelations would turn into all this. I am very sorry. I didn't want to hurt him and I'm sorry about what has happened."

Ms. Ray said that she was in London to promote a book she has written about the sexual affairs of fictional characters in Washington.

In Washington, meanwhile, House leaders said today that a proposal to force Rep. Hays to resign as chairman of the House Administration Committee will be put off until he recovers.

The proposal was scheduled for action Wednesday at a meeting of the House Democratic Caucus, but House Speaker Carl Albert and House Democratic leader Thomas O'Neill said there is no question but that the meeting will be postponed.

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Jimmy Carter: Path of Least Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

Webster's New World Dictionary makes no such distinction, defining "amnesty" as "a general pardon."

Moreover, in his use of the word "amnesty," Mr. Carter means only draft dodgers. He opposes, he says in some speeches but not in others, pardons for military deserters.

Following is a rundown of Mr. Carter's stands on other issues:

Employment

"The No. 1 priority of my administration," Mr. Carter says in his standard stump speech, "will be jobs."

Earlier in the year, he opposed the Humphrey-Hawkins bill that would guarantee a job to all adults who want to work and that has become the economic manifesto of liberal Democrats. After the bill was modified to set a less ambitious target date for full employment and to allow for administrative and legislative action, Mr. Carter announced his support of it.

He says that he is philosophically against large-scale public employment programs, but that he supports public jobs for young persons and those "chronically out of work."

He wants to direct government funds into areas like solar energy, education and care for the elderly, that he says, would produce jobs in the private sector of the economy.

Inflation

Mr. Carter says that the unemployment rate can be reduced to less than 5 per cent without risking excessive inflation. His primary means of attempting to control inflation would be to increase productivity, although he gives few details about how it could be accomplished.

In a recent interview with Fortune magazine, he declared, "I don't see any reason why the permanent level of inflation can't be as low as 2 or 3 per cent."

Monetary Policy

The former governor wants to preserve the "relative independence" of the Federal Reserve Board, which controls the nation's money supply, but he would like to see it changed so that each president could appoint his own board chairman.

In an interview last September in U.S. News and World Report, Mr. Carter proposed that the country's "tight money policy" be retained. In Rhode Island recently, however, he said, "I would try to make money more plentiful, to hold down interest rates."

Tax Reforms

In his basic campaign speech, Mr. Carter calls the country's tax system "a disgrace to the human race," filled with "secret loopholes" for the rich. He pledges "comprehensive tax reform next year."

Asked at a news conference in Ohio to list some of the individual tax deductions he would eliminate, Mr. Carter refused to do so, saying that the matter required further study.

He did say, however, that he would "treat all income basically the same, including capital gains, simplify the tax code and install a more progressive tax rate."

He said that he would maintain "the thrust of charitable deductions," while keeping close watch on the administration's tax cuts and salaries paid by charitable foundations.

Mr. Carter would tax corporate income only once but he withholds judgment on whether it should be taxed at the corporate level or as dividend income to individuals.

Mr. Carter also proposes removing tax incentives to companies that invest overseas.

Industry Regulation

Mr. Carter promises to "break up the 'sweetheart' arrangement that exists between the regulatory agencies and the businesses they regulate."

He also pledges to enforce anti-trust laws vigorously.

He favors divestiture of oil companies "at the wholesale and retail end," he said in the interview with Fortune, but he would oppose "divestiture of the exploration, extraction, refining and maybe even the pipeline distribution areas."

He would also prohibit oil companies from moving into other areas of energy, such as coal production.

Mr. Carter wants to continue controls on domestic oil prices but he would deregulate new natural gas prices. He places particular emphasis on developing coal as a source of energy.

He favors using nuclear power "as a last resort" and with "strict safety precautions." Mr. Carter supports an initiative in Oregon to place limitations on construction of nuclear power

'The Politics of World Order' Is a Carter Goal, Aides Assert

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UPI)—Jimmy Carter's Washington aides said 50 congressional staff aides last night that the Georgian, the probable Democratic presidential nominee, would replace a "balance-of-power" foreign policy with "the politics of world order."

Peter Bourne, Washington director of Mr. Carter's campaign and a close aide during Mr. Carter's term as Georgia governor, solicited assistance from an invited group of aides to Democratic members of Congress and congressional committees in the foreign-policy field.

Conceding that the events of the last few days, during which Mr. Carter all but wrapped up the Democratic nomination, had left him "stunned," Mr. Bourne said the campaign is now shifting gears to concentrate on the general election.

Foreign policy may play a larger role, he and others indicated. Mr. Carter is said to be preparing a statement on his "concern with values in the world" and a major address on U.S. policy in Africa.

A speech or policy paper also is being prepared on Latin America, which was described as a special interest of the Democratic hopeful, who speaks Spanish.

"He has very much a post-Vietnam view of the world. He does understand the North-South [Rich-poor nation] dichotomy. He has a framework completely different from other presidents," Mr. Bourne said of Mr. Carter.

Welfare

Mr. Carter believes that about 10 per cent of the persons now on welfare are able to work. They should be offered a job, he says, and if they refuse, their payments should be stopped.

The 90 per cent who are unable to work, he says, should receive "one basic payment" that would vary depending on the cost of living in different sections of the country.

The federal government, Mr. Carter argues, should assume the cities' share of welfare costs and, over a period of time, should take over some of the states' costs.

Government Reorganization

One of the main themes of Mr. Carter's stump speeches is his promise to consolidate government agencies and to reorganize the bureaucracy. He will not identify the agencies he plans to eliminate. He would require "zero-based budgeting," a system under which every federal expenditure is reviewed each year.

Military Spending

Mr. Carter says that "the most wasteful bureaucracy in Washington is probably at the Pentagon."

He believes that the military budget can be reduced by between \$5 billion and \$8 billion a year. There are, he says, too many bases overseas, too many troops overseas and too many admirals and generals.

In the early primaries, he said that he opposed production of the B-1 jet bomber. Since shortly before the Nebraska primary on May 11, however, he has said that he would continue research and development funds for the B-1. The Strategic Air Command is based in Omaha, Neb. He supports production of the Trident submarine.

Foreign Policy

Mr. Carter supports the objectives of détente and wants "a good, friendly relationship with the Soviet Union." But he said in Ohio recently that "in many instances, we've been out-traded by the Soviet Union" and that he would be "much tougher in negotiations."

He would "put our natural allies—Europe, Latin America, Japan—ahead of relations with the Soviet Union."

As for the Middle East, Mr. Carter says that Israel may have to turn over certain occupied territories to the Arab countries, but that he would not have the Israelis relinquish control of the Golan Heights or the holy places of Jerusalem.

He proposes that the Palestinians have their own territory to be administered by Jordan.

In a major foreign-policy speech in Chicago in March, Mr. Carter said that what he regarded as the U.S. "attitude of neglect and disrespect toward the developing nations of the world [is] a form of racism" and promised to change that attitude.

He has proposed a voluntary moratorium on all nations on the purchase or sale of nuclear fuel-enrichment and reprocessing plants as a means of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

Desegregation Busing

When he is asked for his position on busing to achieve school desegregation, Mr. Carter usually begins his answer by saying, "I've never seen a rich kid bused."

He goes on to say that he opposes mandatory busing but would support court rulings requiring it and would not intervene in court proceedings. He does not favor a constitutional amendment dealing with busing. He emphasizes that his 8-year-old daughter attends a public school in Plains, Ga., in which a majority of the pupils are black.

Law Enforcement

Mr. Carter favors registration of handguns but not rifles or shotguns. He would permit the death penalty for certain crimes, such as murder by a peace officer, but would oppose decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana.

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Saving Sterling...

The action taken by the leading industrial nations in providing a \$5.3-billion standby credit to Britain was a well-timed example of international monetary cooperation at its best.

Pessimism about the pound had begun to feed on itself. The drying up of private demand for pounds and the inability of the Bank of England to throw massive additional resources into an effort to check the flight from sterling were threatening to undermine the Labor government's efforts to stabilize the economy. The falling pound, in making British exports more costly, was unleashing new inflationary forces and contributing to European financial instability.

The rescue operation thus demonstrates the good sense of the agreement reached at Rambouillet last September that central banks should intervene in currency markets when there is evidence that the markets are behaving in an erratic and disorderly way. The belief held by some economists that financial markets will move promptly toward equilibrium if only governments will stay out of them has again been disproved.

Once the huge standby credit was made available early this week, confidence returned to the foreign exchange market and the pound rallied.

However, the rescue of the pound does not vitiate the even more fundamental principle accepted at Rambouillet and formalized at the Jamaica meeting of the International Monetary Fund in January: That the value of any currency will, over time, be determined by market forces of supply and demand and that the stability of any exchange rate depends essentially on the underlying economic and monetary policies of each nation.

As though to distinguish a readiness to deal with immediate disorderly market conditions from a commitment to prop the pound up indefinitely, the international consortium made its standby credit available for a maximum of six months. The British government was put on notice that thereafter it would have to turn to the IMF if it needed further financial support—and accept whatever conditions for such support the international monetary authorities might impose.

...Labor's Opportunity

The Labor government has thus far avoided making any new commitments to take stronger monetary or fiscal actions to halt inflation in exchange for the standby credit it has received. Chancellor Healey has, to be sure, spoken in general terms about his willingness to make additional moves if they become necessary; but the danger remains that, behind the immediate easing of tensions, the rallying of the pound and the acceptance by the unions of the 4 1/2-per-cent pay limit, the government may permit an excessive build-up of monetary pressures, resulting primarily from too huge a deficit in the national budget. Sooner or later, a loose monetary and fiscal policy could cause wage restraint to collapse as the impact of inflation on labor's real wages and living standards became unbearable.

The Labor government has the opportunity now, with a stable pound some 25 per cent cheaper than it was a year ago, to expand its export sales—an opportunity strengthened by the world economic recovery. To capitalize on that opportunity, reduce British unemployment and strengthen the investment of British industry, inflation must be held in check by general economic policies as well as by specific measures.

Checking inflation does not mean an end to social and economic reforms; but it does require setting realistic budgetary priorities and restraining monetary expansion. The international rescue operation has given Britain time to make those budget and monetary adjustments; it is now up to the Labor government to use that time effectively.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Habitat

If technology and logic could have solved the world's shelter problems, they would have done so long ago. The issues that Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, has faced in the meetings in Vancouver are political, economic, and philosophical—the kind of basic needs and value systems that ultimately prove more divisive than unifying among the advanced and developing countries.

Reason and goodwill have little to do with creating urban order or a humane environment, which makes the Vancouver displays of simple and rational housing and planning designs seem a little sad and abstract, and any declaration of principles not much more than a hope.

This kind of reality, however, does not make Habitat an exercise in futility. On the contrary, Habitat has been an extremely useful and essential exchange of information about the processes and problems of urbanization. The urgency is clear: An estimated 325 million new and replacement housing units are required in a 20-year period, with all of the services that turn shelter into community, involving many human and environmental areas.

How to achieve these goals leads more to controversy than to consensus. The kind of programs and actions acceptable to one nation are not acceptable to another. In the United States, the subject of housing and a planned environment has very low priority. The only point beyond controversy is that nations and society have failed tragically to deal with basic physical needs on a subsistence level in a world with increasing population pressures and a widening gap between rich and poor.

The immediate importance of the conference is the focusing of awareness on this crisis. The measure of Habitat's success, however, will be whether this international consciousness-raising is followed by policy decisions and legislation in the attending countries. It is not enough to agree on the common good.

The need for action is as real in the United States, where housing and land use is the accidental, inadequate and negative result of other policies, as it is in the new nations, where unguided development is leading to disaster. The issue is more than shelter; it is life.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The War in Lebanon

The Arab League must have surprised itself, as well as everyone else, by its decision to send a peace-keeping force to Lebanon. The Arab League is noted more for reflecting Arab divisions than Arab unity. But it is an encouraging development, which has already produced a welcome lull in the fighting. It reflects genuine shared Arab concern that Lebanon's civil war cannot be allowed to fester, particularly with Syrian troops now in a perilous occupying role, then it may offer Lebanon its unimpeachable—and possibly final—opportunity to pull back from interminable bloodshed.

—From the Guardian (London).

Inter-Arab hatreds and rivalries, far from being mellowed and reconciled by the long common struggle against Israel, have re-emerged with increased explosiveness in Lebanon. It is an appalling international tragedy that peaceful, prosperous, democratic Lebanon should have become a

battleground for these old feuds, now waged by nation-states bristling with sophisticated arms. Even Israel can draw only a precarious respite from seeing her enemies, like the progeny of dragon's teeth recklessly strewn around the Middle East, fighting among themselves.

True, in-built discords among Israel's Arab assailants go a long way toward offsetting their enormous superiority in numbers, and now also in resources. To an increasing extent also the divisions on the Arab side reflect differences between those—notably Egypt, by far the most important single Arab state—who are guardedly seeking for peace and stability, and those who want Socialist jihad for its own sake, like Libya and Iraq. Israel is showing admirable restraint while President Assad—a scheming, ambitious but cautious militant—pours troops into Lebanon to fight the Palestinian forces of his brother-in-arms Yasser Arafat. She does not want to unite the warring Arab factions against herself.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 12, 1901

PARIS—The question as to who shall succeed to the generalissimo in China has not yet been settled. There is reason to suppose that it will not be settled, for the excellent reason that there is no need of its being discussed. The various contingents that remain in China can get along very well under the authority of their own chiefs, and probably do not want a centralized authority.

Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1926

LONDON—There were only 124 individuals who had incomes of more than half a million dollars in Britain last year, according to the official income tax figures just published—23 less than in the previous year. Only 87,375 persons paid super-taxes, which are based on net incomes of £10,000 a year or over. About the same number escaped payment of taxes altogether, through different allowances.



Mixing Corn and Politics

By James Reston

DE KALB, Ill.—De Kalb County is corn and Republican country. This is the home of the hybrid corn—two inventions that revolutionized U.S. agriculture. It is not worrying too much about presidential politics these days. His mind, as usual, is on the land.

In Chicago, the news is that Mayor Daley has assured the Democratic presidential nomination for Jimmy Carter, and that President Ford and Ronald Reagan are still battling for the Republican nomination, but if you take North Avenue (Route 64) due west out of the city to De Kalb County, everything changes within a single hour.

The western Chicago suburbs on Route 64 are a disorderly jumble, dominated by new highways, with occasional glimpses of lovely old houses, amputated by commercial "progress." It is never quite clear along this road when you enter or leave Melrose Park, Elmhurst or Lombard. The dominant struggle is between the cars, the gas stations, McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Big Sky

But at the village of St. Charles on the Fox River, less than an hour from the Loop in Chicago, Route 64 comes into gently rolling streets lined with big-roofed grandmothers' houses, with gardens and porches, and even porch swings, and on the westward uplands of the town, the world is suddenly all flat land and big sky.

Now we are in the abundant Middle Western Plains. Now all is lonely and orderly. The deep, fertile soil is black as coal, and the young green corn, now nine inches high, lines the fields into geometric patterns, right up to the manicured front lawns of the big farm houses and their huddled barns.

You don't see many people near these houses. They are out on their tractors, cultivating the long delicate rows of corn with their mechanical monsters—no more than little clouds of dust on the horizon.

These are the Americans who, even more than our industrial and computer giants, are leading the world in production, and they have obviously changed their old prairie and isolationist ways of other years. Their market now is the world. They want to sell their produce wherever they can—to the Russians, the Chinese or anybody else—but they are so busy in their fields that they have little time for gossip about presidential politics.

Empty Roads

The questions of a stranger coming down the empty roads seem strange to them, almost irrelevant. They know all about the news of the Ohio, New Jersey and California primaries—they listen to the radio earlier than anybody else in the morning—and they hear that Mayor Daley has supported Carter, but they have work to do, and will think about the election, they say, after the parties pick their candidates in New York and Kansas City.

The attitude of people out here,

consequently, is not the same as in the cities or other parts of the country, but it may be significant. They don't know much about Carter or about Reagan, but one gets the impression that, when in doubt, they tend to favor President Ford.

He is a familiar and sympathetic character in these parts. He may stumble over his words or change his mind, but he is their sort of folks, and he is their President.

Subject to Change

This is Ford's strength against both Reagan and Carter, and it shouldn't be minimized. The question out here is not about issues but about character and, primarily in these Republican precincts, about who can win in November. Ironically, Reagan does not seem to be gaining ground here because he's against Washington, against détente, against Kissinger, and for talking tough about Panama, Rhodesia and the Soviet Union.

Quite the contrary, Ford's

Washington experience seems to be helping him now as against Carter and Reagan, who have no Washington experience.

Of course, all this may change as the diverse and confusing primary arguments give way to the nominating conventions and the two nominees.

Against all predictions, the Democrats, who seldom agree on anything, have been forced to unify behind Carter, while the Republicans still seem divided but will undoubtedly unify behind the President, when they really begin to think about it.

Even so, there will be four months before the November election—as long as the whole primary season.

During this period, not only the people here in De Kalb County but the nonvoters in the rest of the country will begin to pay attention. And when they do, if the evidence here means anything, Ford may seem much stronger in the autumn than he does now at the beginning of the summer.

Letters

Even the French

Count Obendorff's letter (IET, June 1), in its reference to the West German Army, underlines the need for a strong and united conventional defense on the ground in the West. In effect he pleads that the old hatchet of Hitlerism be buried, while we keep a clear eye on the new one of Kremlinism.

He is right: want us united or want us not. Even French nationalists realize that France's best defense is a closer liaison with those on her side; and for those who fear German rearmament it is perhaps something to remember that, first, the terror of Europe for years was not the Prussian army, nor the Russian, but the French and, secondly, as this is also part of history, so, too, is German militarism to the young middle-aged of Germany, born after 1940.

PHILIP BRITTON.

U.S. Taxes Abroad

On Page 1 (IET, May 14), you published an item under the title: "Senate Unit Backs Credit on Taxes Abroad."

The report, as published, is incomplete—and therefore misleading. The item refers to the present tax exclusion of \$20,000 income of U.S. citizens living for extended periods abroad. Actually, after three years of residence abroad the exclusion is \$25,000. However, this is an unimportant detail.

What your report failed to say is that the resolutions of the Senate Finance Committee adopted in May also denied U.S. tax credit for foreign taxes paid on the first \$20,000 or \$25,000 and put income over and above \$20,000 or \$25,000 in much higher U.S. tax brackets than at present.

This may be too technical for the average reader, but they should understand that if they earn abroad more than \$20,000 or \$25,000 a year, they will—under the Senate Finance Committee resolutions—pay much higher tax in the United States than they pay now. In some cases the tax increase would be more than 100 per cent!

The House Ways and Means Committee adopted resolutions on the same subject matter in October, 1975. In most situations, the Senate resolutions would impose less taxes than in the House resolutions, except that the House had the consideration of propo-

sing the tax increases gradually in four years while the Senate proposal would take effect in one stroke.

(The two sets of resolutions are scheduled to go to conference for reconciliation on June 21.) As a U.S. citizen living abroad, you can understand that this is a matter very "dear to my heart" and, I am sure, to many others of your readers as well.

It would be unfortunate if they were to be lulled into a feeling of security, while there is actually a serious threat of large tax increases going into effect soon—unless the members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate Finance Committee, are warned of the effects of the proposals.

FRED STILL.

London.

Editor's Note: As yet there has been no agreed congressional action on tax reform. The IET plans to have full coverage if and when tax reform legislation is agreed upon, probably by a Senate-House conference committee.

Who Needs Him?

The Australian priest (IET, June 1) who extolled the 19-year-old rape victim's heroism during her virginity points up the miserable masochism conspiracy to keep females docile and submissive, and his approval of "immolation," rather than "dishonor," is outrageous twaddle, and infers exoneration (or a helpless "what can one do" attitude) for the dastardly act and its perpetrator.

Obviously women will have to take matters into their own hands for her virginity points up the insidious, "evaded" crime. (It is said that the gun is the true equalizer between the sexes.) The self-defense tactics women learn in the armed services will be the greatest boon in curtailing this type of exploitation of females that has ever happened.

JO-ANNE BARR.

Capitalist Gloss

Re "Lumumba University Serves Third World—And Moscow," by Peter Omos (IET, May 31). While, according to Peter Omos Lumumba University carries "a distinctly Marxist aura, an inescapable ideological gloss," the 50 per cent of foreign students here at the University of Geneva, many of them from the Third World, are subject to a distinctly

'European Europe'

A Fundamental Idea Instead of a Throne

By C. L. Sulzberger

MUNICH—The chairman of the Pan-European Union, who carries an Austrian passport and whose name is very widely known, is certainly the only prominent Austrian constitutionally forbidden to become president of that lovely little republic.

His name is Dr. Otto von Hapsburg and as a small boy he was heir to the crown of the last Austro-Hungarian sovereign, Emperor Karl I, dethroned at the end of World War I.

Dr. von Hapsburg never uses the title of archduke, which he once bore as crown prince, although Austria is still filled with all ranks of lords and ladies. A slender, trim man of 64, with slate-colored eyes and graying mustache, although bald on top, he is still vigorous and quick-moving.

He considers the greatest achievement of his ancestral dynasty during some seven centuries of rule was to serve as an integrating factor between differing nationalities and language groups. It is clear he wishes to pursue this tradition himself—although under strikingly altered circumstances.

Claims Renounced

The Austrian Republic's Constitution specifically bans Hapsburgs from the presidency although they can hold any other elective or appointive position. Dr. von Hapsburg was required to renounce all claims to the former throne. However, no such specific demand was made for his children.

They were born after the republic's creation and considered automatically to have foregone vestigial pretensions to power. The former archduke now lives with his wife and seven children in Teuding, near Munich, and Innsbruck, Austria. Some years ago he sold the family residence south of Vienna.

Both as a Hapsburg and a "European" he believes his dynasty sought to weld together many peoples, and was internationalist in outlook. This instinct, he says, manifested itself in Burgundy, the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Austria and among central European and southern Slavs.

Main Ambition

It was especially notable during the 19th century and he insists that had Archduke Franz Ferdinand not been assassinated at Sarajevo in 1914, he might have succeeded to the throne and progressed toward inter-European unity. The Sarajevo assassination touched off World War I and destroyed the empire.

He claims that Franz Ferdinand had a private group of advisers, headed by a Romanian

named Aurel Popovici, who were elaborating further unification plans. This quest, on a voluntary basis, is today Dr. von Hapsburg's main ambition.

He admits the unification task has been made far more difficult by the East-West ideological split, conceding: "It will be extremely hard to jump over the Yalta barrier for years to come. This is a reality. The only way to progress at all is by maintaining the closest feasible economic and other contacts, meanwhile, we must unify Western Europe while keeping the door open so that other countries can join later on the same basis as founding members."

"The West shouldn't make the mistake of dealing with Warsaw Pact members as a bloc and negotiating with them via Moscow. We should always treat them as individuals and negotiate bilaterally. And Western Europe should also stand on its own feet. It cannot allow itself to be 'Finlandized,' thus becoming a glorified Soviet colony. It must form a 'European Europe.'"

"To do this we must depend more on ourselves and not rely excessively on the United States. Why should 220,000,000 Americans protect 210,000,000 Europeans against 245,000,000 Russians? Our security is our own problem. We have an overdeveloped economy and an underdeveloped defense."

Long-Range Task

"But this is all a very long-range task. It would clearly be an error to fix a time limit for its accomplishment. You can't keep looking at your watch."

The case of Dr. von Hapsburg is perhaps without historical analogy. Heir to a throne that disappeared, he willingly renounced any position as royal pretender. But he has not abandoned the philosophical idea he thinks could have been his family's great legacy.

"Crown," he says, "are out. There are very few left. I believe in the cyclical movement of history: Institutions are born, mature and decay. After the 18th century, monarchies were in decay. Indeed, I believe monarchy started its decline when kings ceased to die fighting on the battlefield. The leaves on the tree had withered already when the autumn storm blew them away."

"But that doesn't mean some fundamental ideas, embraced by certain farsighted princes, died with them. And a 'European Europe' is an idea more valid today than ever even if its accomplishment was set back decades by the ideological split and crusading arguments begun in 1945."

MARK FRIEDMAN.
Rhode Saint-Genes, Belgium.

for the world at large, hostile and friendly, to hear an authoritative Israeli voice articulate an approach to a workable solution of the Palestine problem. On every count, Yadin's decision seems right; his need for statesmanship is urgent. Archaeology can wait for peace.

MARK FRIEDMAN.
Rhode Saint-Genes, Belgium.

Solzhenitsyn's Speech

Sammuel Justus ("People," IET, June 4) must be ignorant of both the Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman moral traditions if he thinks that the definition of freedom that Solzhenitsyn proposed at Stanford is a new one. C.S. Lewis' "The Abolition of Man" and Basil Willey's "The English Moralists" are only two short classics that come to mind as homework for Mr. Justice—homework that he obviously needs to do, as is evident from his ignorant and misleading remark about "whose forefathers" Solzhenitsyn was invoking.

From Moses, Cicero, and St. Paul, through Dostoevski, Dickens, and Tolstol to T.S. Eliot, Schweitzer, and Martin Luther King Jr., the continuity and identity of our moral forefathers is hardly in doubt, and their unanimity as to the simple adequacy of the definition of freedom as "voluntary self-restraint and full consciousness of responsibility" is virtually unquestionable. But, of course, everything seems new to him who knows none of the old.

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Obituaries

Adolph Zukor, 103; Tycoon Led Paramount Pictures

By Kevin Roderick

LOS ANGELES, June 11.—Adolph Zukor, 103, board chairman of Paramount Pictures and one of the pioneers of the motion picture industry, died yesterday.

Zukor spent more than 70 years in the motion picture industry, beginning with a chain of movie theaters in 1903 and ending with the founding of Paramount Pictures in 1929.

Zukor came to the United States as an orphan immigrant from Hungary in 1889 with \$40 in his pocket. He established a business in Chicago and moved to New York City where he discovered motion pictures.

Penny Arcade

Zukor bought into the penny arcade market for pennies in 1903, then branched into nickelodeons as his first business in the future of moving pictures.

In 1912, Mr. Zukor had decided to devote his life to motion pictures after convincing himself that the quality would win over the quantity of the new industry.

He was in 1912 that Mr. Zukor, with others, the Kragins and purchased the U.S. rights to "Queen Elizabeth" starring Sarah Bernhardt.

Cuban Proposal Splits UN Talks On Settlements

From Wire Dispatches

VANCOUVER, Canada, June 11.—A political split developed early today at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements—called Habitat—when a group of developing countries pushed through a Cuban resolution, 79-8, condemning the building of settlements to consolidate occupation of territories "acquired through coercion and intimidation."

The resolution was interpreted by both Israeli and Palestine Liberation Organization representatives as a reference to their dispute in the Middle East. Others suggested it also applied to South Africa, racial policies.

Voting against the measure were Canada, Britain, Israel, France, the United States, West Germany, Paraguay and the Netherlands.

The resolution was supported by Soviet-bloc states, and Arab and African nations.

Canada's Minister of Urban Affairs and Habitat presiding officer Barney Danson stepped down from the chair after the vote. Just before the vote, one of his rulings was overturned by the same bloc of developing countries.

Mr. Danson made an impassioned plea for understanding before the vote.

The political division, which Canada—the host country—in particular had sought to avoid, raised doubts about the successful outcome of the conference.

Africa Police Face Death in Black's Death

PORT TOWN, June 11 (Reuters).—Four policemen will be tried with homicide as the cause of the death of a black local prisoner on March 19, a statement was told today by the Minister Jimmy Kruger, who said they will appear in court next week.

Joseph Mendi died a day after he had been detained by security forces in Durban. Black nationalist allegations that he had been tortured to death were subsequently denied by Mr. Kruger, who said today: "The attorney general has decided to charge police officials with culpable homicide."

DEATH NOTICE

JOHN W. BROWN, JR., 69, died June 9, 1976, after a long illness. He was born in New York City and was a member of the New York City Police Department. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two children, John and Mary. Burial will be in the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New York City.



Adolph Zukor

Hollywood Palladium. In 1972, a celebration for Mr. Zukor's centennial drew Hollywood's most noted figures.

Los Angeles Times

Mikhail Katurov

MOSCOW, June 11 (UPI).—Marshall Mikhail Katurov, 76, who, as a teen-ager, fought in the Russian civil war and led troops from Moscow to Berlin in World War II, has died after a long illness, Tass said yesterday.

The Soviet leadership, headed by Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, hailed him as "a true son of the Communist party and a passionate Soviet patriot."

Born into a peasant family near Moscow, Mr. Katurov fought in the civil war as a Red Army volunteer in 1919. After the Bolsheviks defeated the Whites, Mr. Katurov stayed in the army and in 1922 graduated from the School of Red Commanders.

Commanding successfully a tank brigade, corps and finally the First Guards Tank Army in World War II, Gen. Katurov fought near Moscow in 1941, on the Voronezh front in 1942-43, on the Ukrainian front in 1944 and in the Vistula-Oder and Berlin operations in 1945.

After the war he held senior appointments at the Ministry of Defense and was made marshal of armored troops in 1959. Since 1963, he had been a military inspector and adviser.

Thailand Will Receive Ammunition From U.S.

BANGKOK, June 11 (AP).—The United States has agreed to transfer its large stocks of ammunition in Thailand to the Thai government after the withdrawal of most of the remaining U.S. forces next month, Foreign Minister Bhichai Rattakul has told the House of Representatives.

He would not say whether the ammunition would be donated or sold. U.S. sources confirmed Mr. Bhichai's report, but neither he nor they would say how much would be turned over. Except for a handful of advisers, all U.S. forces are to be withdrawn from Thailand by July 20.

Bomb Hoax Delays Ship

VIGO, Spain, June 11 (AP).—The British liner Canberra's departure was delayed for 45 minutes today after an anonymous phone caller said that members of the Irish Republican Army had placed a bomb aboard. The warning was a hoax.

Food, Not Water, Seen as Key To Diarrhea Among Tourists

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT).—"Tourists," the diarrheal illness that afflicts millions of travelers each year, is not a single disease but is a syndrome caused by a variety of bacteria, viruses and parasites, according to a study published yesterday.

The research was performed on a group of doctors who specialize in treating bowel disorders and it involved doing more than 2,000 stool and blood tests on samples taken before, during and after these gastroenterologists attended a medical congress in Mexico City, where "tourists" is notorious among U.S. travelers.

The findings point up the need for doctors to test stools for the specific cause of "tourists" among patients whose symptoms of traveler's diarrhea persist, because the physician can then choose a proper course of therapy for a specific cause as determined by the laboratory tests, Dr. Michael Merson, the senior author of the study, said in a telephone interview.

The team of nine epidemiologists and bacteriologists who did the study traced the origin of many cases of "tourists" to food—not water—contaminated with various organisms causing traveler's diarrhea.

Accordingly, these doctors said in the issue of the New England

Food Aid Parley Is Snagged Over West's Pledges

ROME, June 11 (AP).—An 80-nation conference to create a billion-dollar fund to help poor countries grow more food was forced today to extend its discussions because of disputes over the amount of aid available from the industrialized world.

The meeting, scheduled to end today after two days of talks, will be extended into tomorrow, conference officials said.

The main stumbling block was a failure by industrialized countries to pledge \$600 million in aid, a figure that oil-rich contributors said should be met.

The oil countries have committed \$400 million of the fund's proposed total.

"We are prepared to initial the agreement tomorrow, with the \$500 million from the industrialized countries, with a provision for formal signature when the full total is met," said Kuwait's Ibrahim Shihab, who heads the fund-raising operation of the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Swiss Firm Cites Drug, Death Link

BASEL, June 11 (UPI).—The Swiss Ciba-Geigy chemical company said yesterday that it and two Japanese firms have acknowledged that their anti-diarrheal medicine, containing the drug diphenolol, had a causal relationship with cases of brain disease in Japan.

Court cases against the companies began in Japan five years ago, Ciba-Geigy said. Approximately 10,000 cases of the disease, known as smon, have been reported with 900 deaths.

Ciba-Geigy said, however, that the medicine involved has been taken by millions of persons in other countries for the last 40 years "and only 40 to 60 cases have been reported that have any resemblance to smon."

"Correctly used," the company said in a statement, "diphenolol containing products such as entero-vioform and mersaform combine medical value with safety. Ciba-Geigy, therefore, continues to make them available."

Bangladesh Floods, Landslides Kill 20

DAKKA, June 11 (UPI).—At least 20 persons have died in landslides and floods triggered by heavy rains in the eastern section of Bangladesh in the last few days, official sources said.

The sources said about 300,000 persons have been affected by floods which washed away houses in low-lying areas and inundated roads and railroad lines.

Rain Thwarts A Noah's Ark In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (Reuters).—The moving of a representation of the ark in which, according to the biblical account, Noah survived the great flood to a Los Angeles amusement park had to be called off—because of rain.

The ark eventually will house two elephants, two llamas, two bear cubs and two chimpanzees as well as pairs of many other species of animals and birds.

Food Aid Parley Is Snagged Over West's Pledges

About half of the 73 doctors and their 48 family members in the study experienced such symptoms. These lasted about five days after beginning about six days following the doctors' arrival in Mexico City. Of those who had "tourists," 67 per cent had more than three episodes of diarrhea on the worst day of their illness. Nineteen per cent took to bed and 39 per cent curtailed their conference activities.

The researchers who conducted the study identified a disease-causing organism in 63 per cent of the ill travelers. Toxin-producing types of a bacterium called E coli were identified in 45 per cent of the cases where a disease-causing organism could be detected. In the remaining 55 per cent, the doctors found other types of E coli, Salmonella, Shigella and vibrio parahaemolyticus bacteria, a parasite called Giardia lamblia and the human rotavirus-like agent.

Zoo Breakout Injures 8

SALTZBURG, June 11 (AP).—A gorilla and four chimpanzees broke out of their cage at the nearby Hellbrunn Zoo today and, in the 30 minutes before their recapture, eight visitors were injured in the scramble to get away from them.

Four Seized in Paris In Bombing Attacks

PARIS, June 11 (UPI).—Police said today that they have arrested four persons in connection with two recent Paris bomb explosions including Breizne Barge, a 31-year-old anti-Zionist campaigner who spent four years in jail in Israel for transporting explosives.

Police said that Miss Barge's friends, three young men, confessed to their participation in the recent bomb attacks against a Paris police station and a branch office of the Rothschild bank. No one was hurt in the explosions. Miss Barge refused to answer questions, police said.

Moscow, Belgrade Reported To Agree on Europe Summit

By Dusko Doder

BEGRAD, June 11 (WP).—After intensive bilateral negotiations, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement on the proposed European Communist summit meeting that includes Moscow's acceptance of all key Yugoslav demands, well-informed sources disclosed today.

However, new objections to the draft conference document are reported to have been raised by the Communist parties of Italy, France and Spain at the current preparatory session in East Berlin. These will have to be resolved if the proposed summit is to open on June 29, as the Russians have suggested.

The Yugoslav-Soviet agreement was reached earlier this week during negotiations conducted here between Konstantin Katushev, the Soviet Communist party's secretary for relations with ruling Communist parties, and senior Yugoslav officials.

According to Yugoslav sources both sides have made concessions. The Russians are said to have accepted all key points contained in seven amendments advanced by Yugoslavia.

Soviet Draft Rejected

Earlier, the Yugoslavs said that they regarded as totally unacceptable a Soviet-bloc draft document. Belgrade's seven amendments included unqualified opposition to Moscow's concept of "proletarian internationalism," giving the Russians rights to interfere in internal affairs of other Communist countries, firm opposition to any criticism of China, and rejection

Seoul Political Move

SEOUL, June 11 (AP).—Kim Young Sam, 48, announced today that he was stepping down as president of South Korea's New Democratic party in an effort to bring together his opposition group's two factions, one of which has adopted a collective-leadership system.

Seoul Political Move

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Around the European Galleries

London

Nineteenth Century French Drawings, Ecole des Beaux-Arts, 38 Bury St., St. James's, London SW1, to June 18.

This is an enchanting show, with the elegance and wit of 19th-century France at its glittering best. In drawings and watercolours by Bottini, Bonin, Harpignies, Delacroix, Theodore Rousseau, Liebermann, Millet, Doré, Daubigny, Huet and Heller, among others.

Nair de Carvalho, Canning House, 5 Selwyn Square, London, SW1, to June 18.

Working in her native state of Bahia, the lush and most colorful part of Brazil, Nair de Carvalho celebrates the flora and fauna of her land in naïvely painted but completely composed works which to some degree reflect the influence of her late

husband, Genaro de Carvalho, whose one-man show at Gunning House was one of the highlights of 1969.

Nicholas Mufarrih, Mathaf Gallery, 24 Motcomb St., London, SW1, to June 19.

This is Mufarrih's first English exhibition. A Harvard chemistry graduate, he began designing abstract tapestries in the late 1960s. Judging by this show, he is a fine colorist, who, with increasing experience, will enlarge the scope of his at present somewhat limited imagery, which nevertheless, at its best, is elegantly serene.

William Stott (1857-1900) and Edward Stott (1859-1918), Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond St., London, W1, to June 25.

The two Stotts, in no way related, have often been confused. This exhibition by its very juxtaposition makes clear the differences between them. William,

a disciple of Pissarro and Chavannes, and briefly a friend and follower of Whistler (the friendship ended when Stott painted Whistler's mistress, Maud, as "Venus Born of the Sea Foam" and George Bernard Shaw described his portrayal as "an idiotic doll"), specialized in rural and mountain landscapes and worked somewhat in the impressionist manner. Edward, though born, as was William Stott, in the north of England, passed the major part of his working life in Worcestershire and then in Sussex, painting rural activities in a way which has caused him since to be known, with some justice, as "the English Millet."

Gertrude Hermes, New Art Centre, 41 Sloane St., London, SW1, to June 26.

Gertrude Hermes began wood engraving in 1922, and for more than half a century since has built up an international reputation in this craft. The current exhibition is in the nature of a large retrospective, and includes series of illustrations—of flowers for the Swan Press "Flourish" (1930), Penguin's "Complete Angler" (1938) and "Story of My Heart" (1938), as well as an unpublished series illustrative of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne."

Contemporary Arts and Crafts in Islam, International Arts Centre, 107/111 Newington Butts, London, SE1, to June 30.

Organized by the Muslim Women's Association in the United Kingdom, this show includes metal sculptures by Samia Zaru, paintings and etchings by Issam el-Said, calligraphy by Mohammed Saeed and Hussein Madi, abstract batik by Amr Yahya, ink drawings by Kamal Boullata, and splendid graphics by Suha Yusuf, Mumra al Kadi, Mohammed Melehi and Jafar Tahah among others.

Bologna

Europe America, Defined Abstraction, 1960-1976, Galleria D'Arte Moderna, Bologna, Fair Grounds, Bologna, through September.

This collection of large works efficiently organized in an airy museum leaves one with a sense of disorientation and emptiness. This is perhaps because of the grandness of the installation itself, geared to overwhelm individual effort. As a confrontation between America and Europe, the

show has little impact for, though there were abstract movements on both continents in a similar time span, they moved on parallel but never converging tracks—without a chance to fructify each other.

Seminal works by Le Sario, Manzoni, Pascoli, Yves Klein, all of whom died young, have already often been exhibited in supershows, but here are drained of all content, as if embalmed in or overpowered by the surroundings. Only Fontana's extraordinarily early light environment (1949), because of its necessarily contained space, is still effective.

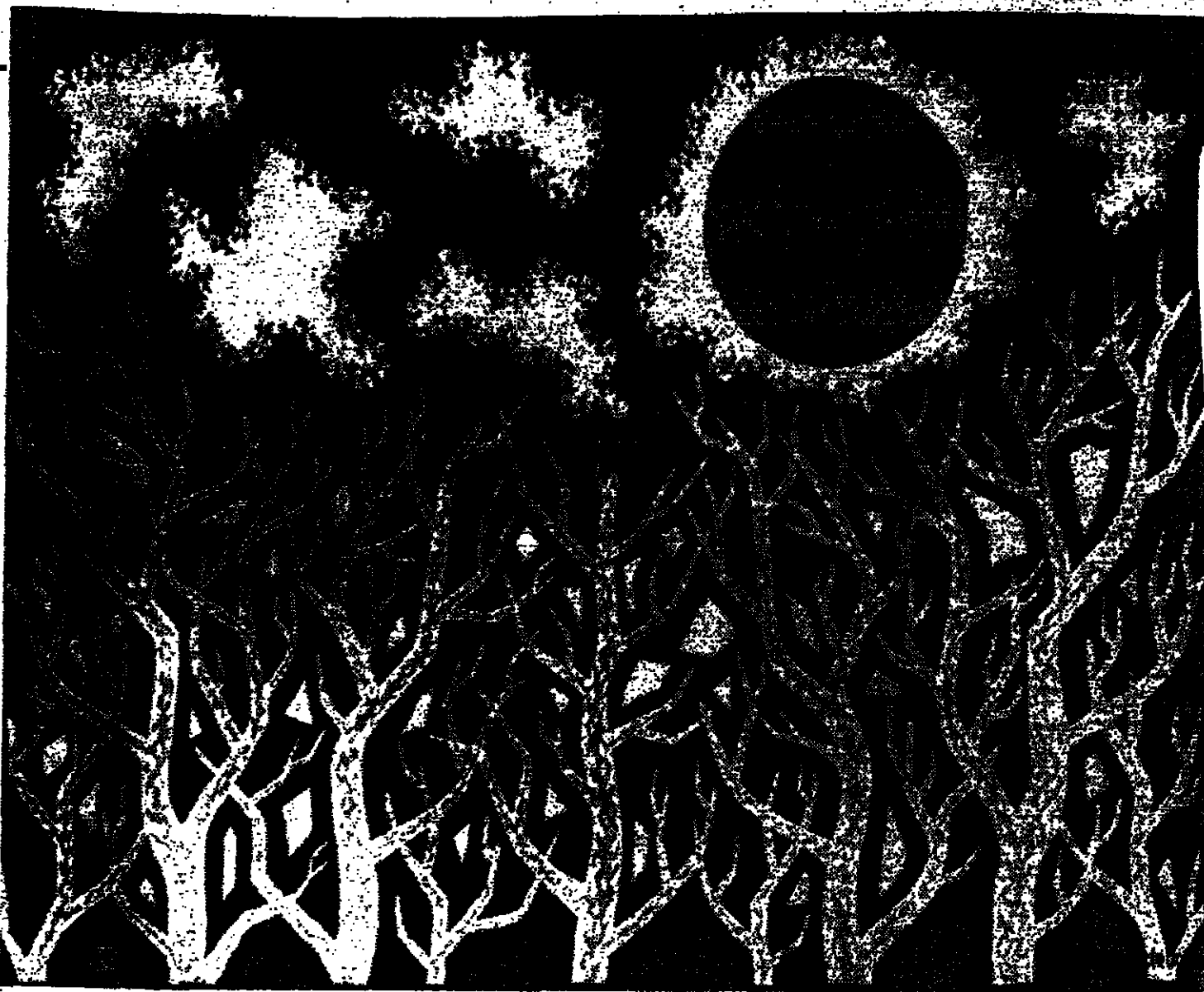
A pioneer work, a relatively small Rothko of 1960, is pleasant enough but an Ad Reinhardt is surely a minor American example, while the far more compelling contributions of their contemporaries are missing.

A generation of younger Americans, Andre, Flavin, Judd, LeWitt, Stella, Poon and company, presented lately in all major shows and amply reproduced in all international art magazines, are new to the local visitor alone; and this applies to most of the English, German, French and Italian artists of their age as well.

Robert Irwin's 1969 lighted "Disk," Edna Rausch's "Horizontal Point Progression," Robert Morris's controversial "Black Felt" piece, the understatement by Tuttle and Ryman, Larry Bell's glass partitions, Gianni Colombo's light environment and Uecker's contraption which perpetually combs a circle of sand, are the only works present which manage to come alive.

If meant as an interpretation of recent history, the show performs must be faulty and pretentious for how can any true perspective of developments be reached after a decade or two? Further, the selection is arbitrary and the tastes and machinations of collectors and other powers in the art world. The large past pieces of the living artists—intelligently conceived—above all are of local moment and mentality; they are neither inspiring nor generous.

"Europe America" was inaugurated within the frame of the Second Bologna Art Fair, now an international and comprehensive art fair, to replace the Venice Biennale, which has been "polluted" altogether. Probably because of



CONTEMPORARY FRENCH TAPESTRY—This 1972 work, "Brumes," by Jean Picart Le Doux, is one of 42 modern tapestries on view June 18 to July 7 at the Galerie de La Concorde et Country-Club at Hardelot on the Normandy coast in France. Also on view are tapestries by, among others, Sonia Delaunay, Agam, Leger and Lurcat. The show is being organized by Yves Delaborde.

its specific nature it could afford to show little work beyond that of the already established. Some U.S. West Coast galleries show young American unknowns. The smallest works were the most satisfying, among them fine new drawings by Cumbert (De Vecchiari Gallery, Bologna) and a booth full of luminous abstractions by the pioneer Sonia Delaunay (Il Centro Gallery, Naples).

Paris

Victor Brauner, Galerie Alexandre Jolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to July 10. A series of 37 paintings done by the late (1968) Romanian-born surrealist in 1949 and depicting the cosmic-mythical adventures of

"Victor," the artist himself. (A few of the works were not available and are shown in their proper place in black and white photo reproduction.) The style of the works changes quite radically in the course of a few months although the subject matter remains the typical Braunerian hybrids of man and beast, man and woman (and beast), etc. There is something very attractive in the color and texture of these paintings that seem to represent another sort of hybrid, that of folk art, religious hieroglyph and surrealism.

S.W. Hayter, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to July 2. The English-born painter, and above all engraver, S.W. Hayter has spent most of his active life

in France, where, since 1950, he has taught the craft of the engraver to countless art students and artists of repute. This exhibition is a retrospective of his work from 1949 to the present. A complex, many-colored pattern of abstract lines is the most readily recognized aspect of Hayter's work, but as this exhibition shows, his art has gone through various phases in which the primacy of the line remains nonetheless apparent.

Jean-Louis Germain, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to June 26.

Germain's work is marked by an austere aestheticism, thin paint washed over the canvas, for instance, in quadrangles of gentle green or blue. He favors large formats, sometimes 6 meters by 7,

which this modest-sized gallery cannot display.

Alberto Magnelli, Galerie Jean Bricence, 23 Rue Guénégaud Paris 6, to June 26.

A retrospective show, devoted to Magnelli (1888-1971), a serious and careful artist about whom I seem to have heard little. He is not to be set back into his context—an obvious remark for a work of art because it implies that the artist played a role in Art History even if his work today does not quite persuade. Magnelli's work has obvious qualities: an eye for what one cannot draw, see what precisely impelled him to paint them. A certain tenderness with visual concepts as problems, perhaps.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

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LONDON THEATER

Genteel Exoticism and the 'Family Dance'

By John Walker

LONDON, June 11 (UPI)—There is a particular kind of English writer who, like Mary, Mary quite contrary, cultivates a perverse garden, a place of decaying grandeur devoted entirely to the nourishment of the family tree which saps the life of all those who come near it. It is a place of sticky green thoughts of a golden age of nostalgia for the nursery and for Nanny.

This hot-house school—like its American equivalent of Southern writers—is often stifling in its narrow intensity. The destructive processes of inherited family life—trying to live in the manner of one's parents in a world no longer suited to such style—and the backward obsession with early childhood link such diverse talents as Ivy Compton-Burnett, Dore Smith and Edith Sitwell, Peter Pan and Joe Orton, whose farces were deliberately vulgar parodies of essentially upper middle-class concerns.

The latest English proponent of this genteel exoticism is Felicity Browne, whose "Family Dance" has opened at the Criterion. The title refers to a ball held for the teen-age children of the Musgrave household—they are heard but never seen—but also carries overtones of the square dance performed by the middle-aged as they gravely and somewhat wearily circle one another and occasionally change partners.

Ben Musgrave (Alec McCowen) works hard to keep up the huge family home and to preside over a family commune—his brother Toby (Michael Bryant), an alcoholic unhappily married to the hard, passionate Victoria (Judy Parfitt), Diana (Siân Lindsay), his sister, who runs the house in a bossy fashion and is unhappily married to a pedantic hypochondriac, Michael (Anthony Nash), and Charles (James Warwick), Michael's brother, who is having an affair with Victoria.

Only Ben works for a living. The rest live off him. He also is married unhappily to Sophie (Annette Crosbie), whose interest extends only to herself and her painting.

All of them prefer the past to the present. They still remember the servants they had as children although it is now they who wait at the dance on their children. They still maintain something of the style of the rich; when one of them is sick in the lavatory after seeing her former lover in the street it is, naturally, the lavatory of the Ritz. With nothing to occupy them, they devote their lives to the pursuit of love, which they demand from others as they once did from their nanny. They have given up listening to what others say to them. They talk in monologues of recrimination which occasionally collide to provide the appearance of conversation.

Felicity Browne writes of the self-lacerating members of the family with great perception and wit, what one character calls "the thunderous clash of ego boundaries off edge." She catches excellently the way one person with intimate knowledge of another's weakness can casually destroy the other.

They are an unattractive bunch, though, and for all their melodramatic outbursts, one loses patience with them before the end of the play. It is not that they are all selfish and interested only in their reactions to crisis. "How dare you not care?" says Ben,

discovering that Sophie doesn't mind about his adultery. It is that none of them, monstrous egotists though they are, has a mind or will of her or his own. Not one of them is able to act decisively and it is the lack of this quality in the characters that prevents the play being the high comedy it might have been.

It is entirely possible that Miss Browne sees her play in more serious terms than this. If so, she falls again because the standards (those of John Buchan's heroes) against which actions are judged are not themselves serious. But anyone obsessed by family relationships should find it a moderately rewarding evening. Although it would help if, like Miss Browne's characters, you had a wooden rocking horse called Socrates and could discourse knowingly about the rights of primogeniture.

The production, in Eileen Dine's excellent setting of a large country kitchen, is a good one. Jonathan Hales directs well and the cast acts excellently together. Mr. McCowen is particularly good, even if his study of repressed and passionate man somewhat resembles other, recent performances by him.

At the Palladium, Julie Andrews, returning to the stage after a gap of 17 years, received a standing ovation before, during and after her one-woman show. She gives a performance that

will please all her many admirers though it may not sway the unconverted.

Moss Hart, as Miss Andrews reminds us, once perceptively noted that she possessed a pioneer spirit of the sort that won the British an empire. And, on an oppressively hot night, she endured better than I expected, her voice still possessing an attractive purity of tone and her personality, providing the accustomed sweetness but also a wit and enjoyment and easy communication.

The trouble is that, apart from "My Fair Lady," the shows with which she has become identified are second rate, full of obvious melodies and undistinguished lyrics. However well they are performed—and they were very well performed—they offer small delights.

Miss Andrews showed that she could extend her range, if her fans would let her, by singing Stephen Sondheim's "Being Alive" to great effect. But she soon retreated to the staging nanny and smiling mum stuff that people expect from her. She gave a performance of style and charm but, with a little more adventurousness, it could have been something more.

The supporting bill contains an excellent ventriloquist, Daniel Remy, an effusive young pianist, Bobby Crum, and Michael Bentline, whose humor seemed to please him more than the audience.

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Jan Both's Italian landscape with a muleteer, at the Colnaghi stand at Grosvenor House.

of the Liao dynasty that I've ever seen. And at Blenheim, there is a unique white bronze vase of the early Tang period. At £8,800 it is very expensive and sure to wind up in some institution. A real treasure: the Charles II "ginger" vase in silver ("ginger" vase because the shape is the same as the Chinese ginger jars in porcelain). This magnificent carved vase (at Spink's) reflects the impact of Louis XIV design on 17th-century English art and there can't be more than 10 like it in the world. The price of £6,000 gives a measure of the conventionalism that prevails everywhere. The vase is infinitely rarer and finer than the equally expensive pair of wine coolers by Spink.

Some other Grosvenor House highlights:
• An Etruscan bronze helmet of museum quality at the stand of a new gallery, Objects of Mount Street.

• A primitive panel, probably from the Netherlands, illustrating an episode from the flight from Egypt. "The Miraculous Cornfield." The bold composition (at Spink's) with large figures moving from top left toward bottom right is unusual.

Confusion prevails in the "post 1850" section of the fair as well. Two many cheap academic paintings and objects start from foolish porcelain dogies to far Eastern junk—clutter the exhibition space. But in the midst of it all is the finest Art Deco piece of furniture I have ever seen, a burr-ambony sofa with ivory tootsies, designed by Ruhlmann. Odile Cavendish is offering it for £12,000, which is probably below what it would bring in Paris. Such pieces as this saved the Grosvenor House fair from being a parody of itself.

The other fair at National Hall offers a real cross-section of what is currently selling on the market. There is more chance taking and far less pomp. In short, it's a real English fair in the best sense.

A pair of late 17th-century Seagull tables with coded messages written across their gray marble tops are most unusual. Patricia Cowley, who specializes in 18th and 19th-century samplers, has a Queen Anne collage of flowers in a basket, the flowers and basket made of cut silk and glued on a blue chenille background, for £175.

An 18th-century coffee grinder of lignum vitae, is inexpensive at £185 (Casky's Antiques). The fair attracted many dealers from outside Greater London and, with them, some unusual objects. E.M. Cheshire, Antiques of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, has among its other offerings a mahogany cheese dish, carved to look like an Etruscan couch and with an unusual rotating mechanism. Dating from about 1780, it is not exactly cheap at £145. But it would be hard to find its like.

Giant Ceiling Painting Back on View in Venice

VENICE, June 11 (UPI)—One of the world's largest ceiling paintings on canvas was put back in place this week after six years of restoration work.

The U.S. Committee to Rescue Italian Art and the Italian government paid for the restoration of the 10,000-square-foot canvas covering the ceiling of the 17th-century Church of San Pantalon. The religious scenes were painted by G.A. Pannini and two other artists between 1690 and 1704.

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continued on Page 16.)

Journal of Management Studies, 36(7), 809-826.

**S. Imposes
Steel Quotas
for 3 Years****Only Japanese
Imports Are Cut Back**

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The United States announced today that it will impose steel import quotas on Japan, the European Economic Community, Sweden, Canada and other countries. Only Japanese imports are cut back.

The quotas will total 147,000 tons for the first twelve months of the three-year import-control program. The quotas include 30,000 tons for Japan, 30,000 tons for the EEC, 10,000 tons for Sweden, 10,000 tons for Canada, and 10,000 tons for other countries.

The quotas will be increased in the third year, Japan's quota will be 40,000 tons, the EEC's 40,000 tons, Sweden's 10,000 tons, Canada's 10,000 tons, and the other countries' 10,000 tons.

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Alaska Pipeline Fraud Widespread

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, June 11 (AP-DJ)—Problems with falsified X-rays of welds and faulty welds on the Alaskan oil pipeline are apparently far more widespread and potentially more serious than anyone has publicly admitted so far.

These conclusions are suggested by interviews with current and former pipeline project employees and outside experts, as well as an examination of records in state and federal court cases in Alaska.

The first evidence of falsified X-rays of welds (X-rays are used to check the quality of the pipeline welds and to make certain they meet state and federal code requirements) came to light publicly last September and touched off an inquiry by Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., the consortium of eight oil companies responsible for building the line.

The line is under construction from Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Ocean to Valdez on Alaska's southern coast. Alyeska recently said it found not only that X-rays had been falsified, but also that thousands of welds made last year contained defects not permitted by state and federal codes.

Alyeska says that falsified X-rays only involve the half of the pipeline being laid south of the Yukon River, but a former supervisor for one of the firms that X-rayed the pipeline welds says he knows of 50 deliberate falsifications of X-rays taken north of the Yukon.

Some X-rays—358 of them—have disappeared, taken in the burglary of an Alyeska office last September. Alyeska says these pictures had already been evaluated. An Oklahoma trouble-shooter hired to investigate X-ray irregularities was found dead of cyanide poisoning in his Fairbanks hotel room last December, apparently a suicide.

Alyeska says it is unaware of any problems with longitudinal, or lengthwise, seams welded in the pipe. But a radiographer on the project says he discovered defects in the long seams of 30 or 35 pieces of pipe on one section of the project alone. Experts say defects in the long seams could be more serious than those Alyeska has already acknowledged to exist in girth seams joining separate pieces of pipe. The experts say that the stress on girth welds is only 40 per cent as great as the stress on long seams.

Sources associated with the pipeline project, or close to it, report a breakdown in welding quality control on the pipeline. They cite repeated warnings by state and federal inspectors that quality control was poor and intimidation by construction contractors of quality-control personnel.

Bechtel Corp., the giant San Francisco-based firm, has been responsible for quality control. Bechtel says only that "our client (Alyeska) is satisfied." However, John Goodell, general counsel for Alyeska, says, "There is evidence Bechtel may have been at fault in some of this, and that evidence is still being evaluated to determine what action might be taken." To this and other assertions, Bechtel declined to comment.

Alyeska maintains that the quality of welding on the line is generally high and that it needs to repair defects in only 28 welds that pose a safety problem. It says other defects are unimportant. Alyeska's assessment, however, deals only with the problems found in some 4,000 welds by an internal audit. Alyeska says it is unaware of other, apparently serious, welding problems alleged by sources.

By the time a summary of Alyeska's internal audit was made public last month, 800 of the problem welds had been corrected. Of the remaining 3,900 problem welds, about 1,000 involve X-ray difficulties, including 800 in which X-rays were wrongly identified or film was defective or missing. Under federal pipeline regulations and standards, these 1,000 welds will have to be X-rayed again to determine whether repairs are needed.

A wide variety of flaws were found in the 2,200 other "problem welds." Some 500 were classified as "miscellaneous irregularities." The remaining 1,700 fell into a dozen categories of defects caused by poor welding techniques, cracks, gas pockets, impurities in the weld and others.

Reaching to Completion
TULSA, Okla., June 11 (UPI)—The Alyeska pipeline is two months ahead of schedule and should be transporting North Slope oil within a year, the Oil and Gas Journal reported this week.

The journal said the last of the pipe is expected to be laid and tested by Nov. 1 and pump stations should be ready by Feb. 1. When production begins, the pipeline will carry 600,000 barrels of oil a day to Valdez. The flow will increase to 1.2 million barrels a day later in the year.

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**Gas Shortage
In U.S. Said
Getting Worse****Panel's Report Sees
Failures in Deliveries**

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, June 11 (UPI)—A Federal Power Commission report to be issued shortly anticipates that the natural-gas shortage will get worse next winter and that four interstate pipelines may be unable to deliver enough gas to cover the needs of their top-priority customers—schools, hospitals, homes and small commercial users.

Two of the four pipelines account for more than 80 per cent of the supplies of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York. However, Con Ed's gas supply administrator, Robert Froelich, said the company expected to "serve all our firm markets this winter."

This apparent inconsistency is symptomatic, Official estimates of the gravity of the gas shortage are being received with increasing skepticism in Congress and elsewhere.

Yet, many liberal Democrats have come around to the producers' view that there is a shortage, that it is getting worse and that gas prices have been kept too low. The issues that swirl around legislation in the Senate and House are not whether to let prices rise but how much and how fast and whether to continue regulation.

First Estimates
The first estimates of next winter's shortages were made public this week by William Yost, the Power Commission's natural-gas chief in a speech Monday in Madison, Wis. The text was made available here yesterday.

He said pipelines anticipated that in the 12 months that began April 1, the difference between gas available to them and their delivery obligations would be 3.88 trillion cubic feet, or 26 per cent of delivery commitments.

However, this 26-per-cent "shortage" is considered suspect by some. It includes, officials acknowledged, "demand" by industrial gas users that have lined up supplies of other fuels, at higher cost, to take into account the possibility of pipelines making emergency purchases of extra gas at higher prices in the intrastate markets of Texas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Yost estimated that curtailments, as the difference between supplies and delivery commitments is called, would jump 26 per cent in 1976-77, or by roughly 800 billion cubic feet. About half the additional amount would result from higher estimates of consumer "requirements," to allow for abnormally warm weather last winter, and half from diminished gas supplies available to pipelines.

However, Mr. Froelich of Con Ed said he expected only a slight drop in supplies, as did Richard Rosan, executive vice-president of Columbia Gas System, Wilmington, Del.

Profit Margins Rise
2% at U.S. Factories
WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP-DJ)—Factory profit margins in the first quarter of this year rose 2 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1975, the Federal Trade Commission reported today.

Manufacturers' net profit in the quarter averaged 5.3 cents on each dollar of sales, up from 5.1 cents in the preceding quarter. Profits on nondurable goods rose to 6.12 billion from 6.06 billion, and earnings on durables increased to 6.68 billion from 6.18 billion.

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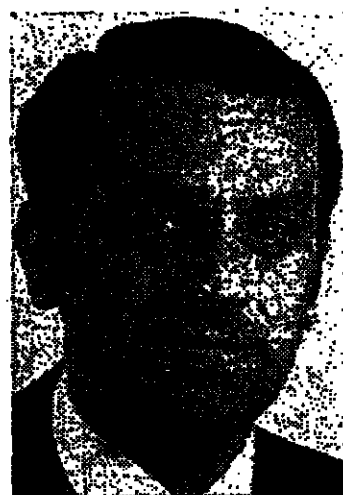
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J. G. Schermers

**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

J.G. Schermers has been appointed product manager nuclear energy pumps for Borg-Warner's Byron Jackson Pump Division at Eindhoven, the Netherlands. He will coordinate the sales activities for centrifugal pump equipment for nuclear power plants in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Brown & Root de France has named Francois Perere chairman of the board of directors. The company is a subsidiary of Brown & Root Inc. of Houston, Texas, the engineering and construction firm.

Melvin Boech, former manager of the East-American Dataproducts Organization, has been appointed European managing director of the Dataproducts International Marketing Group and managing director of Dataproducts in Frankfurt.

U.S. Panel Endorses
Steel Price Rises
WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP-DJ)—The Council on Wage and Price Stability, in a report on the latest round of steel price increases, said today recent steel price increases "appear to be consistent with the view that steel prices in the industry are determined by cost."

Acting director of the council William Liley said the agency found that "cost increases have outpaced price increases in the steel industry over the 1972-75 period and that recent profit levels have fallen sharply from the peak levels experienced in 1974."

Continuing economic recovery will reflect greater consumer spending for housing and cars, plus more business investment in inventories and plants, the economists said.

Inflation is likely to rise to about 6 per cent for the rest of 1976 from 5.5 per cent in the first quarter. Inflation in 1977 could rise above 7 per cent when capacity constraints become more severe, they added.

Stock Tables
The JET regrets that because of continuing transmission difficulties it is forced to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables of Thursday.

For everybody
The New Costa del Sol, in typical Andalusian style, on the shore of the Mediterranean, offers 22 miles of a tourist paradise. Regardless of your personality or taste. Be it action or rest relaxation, beach or mountains, simple or sophisticated environment...

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Because the New Costa del Sol is not only marinas, yachting, or skin diving. It also means golfing in the major golf center of Europe, plus hunting, fishing, clay pigeon shooting, horse riding, hundreds of tennis courts, and skiing in the nearby Sierra Nevada.

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Because the New Costa del Sol has something made for each one of you. The New Costa del Sol offers: 12 **** hotels 42 ** hotels 18 **** hotels 23 ** hotels 54 *** hotels 170 apartment buildings for tourists, 428 beds, 9 camping sites.

For the souvenir hunter
The hunters of historical "memories" such as the celebrated Alhambra in Granada with its Alcazaba, and many other sites and places such as North Africa, just a short ride from the New Costa del Sol. Plus the "hunters" of such souvenirs as richly embroidered tapestries, ceramics, carefully worked leather, all created by expert Spanish artisans.

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**Dow Gains 14 Points
As Volume Increases**

NEW YORK, June 11 (UPI)—Stock prices closed sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange today with analysts citing a combination of motivating factors.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was ahead 14.41 points to 978.80. Advancing issues outpaced decliners 1,056 to 370.

Volume totaled 18.7 million shares compared with 16.1 million yesterday.

Some analysts said the stock market appeared finally to be responding to an accumulation of favorable economic news. They noted that chief White House economic adviser Alan Greenspan said yesterday that economic gains are solid and will not fade in the foreseeable future.

Brokers said the market's ability to overcome a big jump in the money supply reported after yesterday's closing brought in further buying late today.

Some analysts said that recent declines in the market had taken stocks low enough for their prices to appeal on the basis of the general business outlook.

Among the strong features were U.S. Steel up 3 3/4 to 54 1/4, IBM 2 5/8 to 257 3/4, Du Pont 1 3/8 to 147 1/2, Eastman Kodak 3 1/8 to 100 1/2, Exxon 2 to 104 1/4, Walt Disney 1 3/8 to 53 5/8, and Digital Equipment 1 3/8 to 159 3/8.

Levi Strauss climbed 3 3/8 to 44 3/8. It said it plans a 3-for-1 stock split and a dividend increase next month.

Superscope, however, tumbled 5 5/8 to 17. It said it will re-quarter ending June 30 of around

Economists See
U.S. Growth at
6.6% This Year
PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (Reuters)—U.S. real gross national product will grow 6.6 per cent in 1976 compared with a 3-per-cent decline in 1975, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates said today.

Unemployment will drop to about 6.1 per cent at the end of 1977 from 7.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1976, they said.

Inflation will rise slightly as declines in food and fuel prices end. Economic growth will continue through 1977 but will be slower than in recent quarters, they said.

Continuing economic recovery will reflect greater consumer spending for housing and cars, plus more business investment in inventories and plants, the economists said.

Inflation is likely to rise to about 6 per cent for the rest of 1976 from 5.5 per cent in the first quarter. Inflation in 1977 could rise above 7 per cent when capacity constraints become more severe, they added.

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP). Closing Prices June 16, 1976 | Bid | Ask |

June 11, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	D.M. ⁽¹⁾	S.F. ⁽²⁾	Lfr.	Gldr.	SF con.	Batava ⁽³⁾	Dan.Kr.		
Amssterdam	2.7380	4.9430	105.15*	52.24g		6.9130	51.05f	44.78f	
Brussels (a)	32.58	70.0285	15.38	5.838	1.0000	6.9130	51.05f	44.78f	
Frankfurt	2.7380	4.9440		5.838	1.014	9.113f	6.910	103.60f	43.14of
Munich		4.9440	105.00	5.838	1.014	9.113f	6.910	103.60f	43.14of
Milan (c)	7.7675	13.2455	123.55d		Unavailable				
Rome	7.7675	13.2455	123.55d		Unavailable				
Zurich	2.4845	4.4600	96.45*	52.54*	0.2910*	173.000f	119.350f	77.500f	
						6.25*	6.25*	-46.80*	

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U.S. Stock Cars Arrive at Le Mans to Counter Waning Interest

By Bernard Kirsch

LEANS, France, June 11 (UPI)—More than a McDonald's hamburger, less than a stricken Levi's jeans, stock cars are the latest American intrusion into the way of life. Will they last? Or not?

Afternoon, when an American Le Mans race car, a 13-star U.S. flag, a Torino, and one souped-up Dodge began their initial adventure into the world of Le Mans, some years ago, it was a familiar sight to the thousands of spectators who gathered to watch the race.

defending champion Mirage will be a series of Porsches and BMWs, the Renault, some Lolas and more models seen on the streets of Europe. It will be a familiar sight to the thousands of spectators who gathered to watch the race.

Matras and Ligiers have given up long-distance travel as Le Mans no longer attracts the fast and popular prototypes. The race is the reality of a 24-hour merry-go-round race.

Le Mans

The stock cars, "les grands monstres," the French call them, are here on trial, curiosity pieces brought to town to help revive a feeling for this one-day fair which supports the city's economy, but in recent years has been losing customers along with cars.

"In auto racing, my philosophy is: What should we do to make the event more attractive, more exciting for the spectators?" said Bill France Jr., president of the National Association for Stock Car Racing. "At Daytona Speedway, we put on motor sports for the spectators; that's why we're in the racing business."

The Automobile Club de l'Ouest agrees with the American's thinking, and this year the pair worked out an agreement for mutual admiration and help for the two surviving 24-hour races, Le Mans and Daytona.

They have a great future. The stock car fellows aren't really ready for the present. They haven't had enough time to prepare. They have barely learned to say "bonjour" and they don't know if the cars can last or handle the turns here on the 8.45-mile course which leads to 33 shifts of gears a lap. On stock car ovals, where the men have spent a good many days, they jump into their machines and go round and round on the banked-pavement course, none more than 2 1/2 miles long and never a shift in gear. "You get in and go, and that's all," said Harold McGriff, owner and driver of the only Dodge in town.

With all the liabilities, with a car at least 500 pounds heavier than the competition, and holding a less powerful engine, McGriff insisted on coming. He would have liked more time to make adjustments to the Dodge, more of a notice since he finished

ed third in his class at Daytona. But he likes to be in on "firsts." He drove in NASCAR's opening race, in 1960, and won the first Mexican road race. He doesn't expect to win here; finishing will be good enough.

"A lot of people ask me: Why did you come?" McGriff said. "If you're in my shoes, how many opportunities do you think you'll have to come to Le Mans? Especially in this situation—as a premier, laying out a new era in racing."

Herbel, 48, will drive his Dodge with his son Doug, 22. The Ford Torino will be handled by Dick Brooker and Dick Rutherford, the only man from the two outfits to have been here before. He finished third in a Ford in 1968, a time when factory Ford was presiding in coming to Le Mans, and retired in 1968, about the time Ford dropped out. This will be his second race in seven years. He says, "The opportunity came and I couldn't pass it up."

Most of the name men on the noisy

NASCAR circuit found it easy to skip Le Mans although it is having a biennial festival and start—and its moderate purse. The famous A.J. Foyt, Dave Pearson, will be getting busy in Riverside, Calif., where NASCAR will be holding one of the events in its 30-race series that is worth \$150,000 to the overall victor.

Eight Groups

The race here is worth 150,000 francs (\$22,500) to the winning team, plus prize money—3,000 francs for the leader after each six-hour interval, plus money for the winner of each of the eight groups in the race. With only two cars in the stock car class, all that the Ford and Dodge have to do to earn a few francs is to keep on the far-lined road.

The big-money chase is wide open. The French have a new car here, an Indura with a three-time Le Mans winner, Henri Pescarolo, sharing the driving with fellow-Frenchman Jean-Pierre Beltoise. English-

man Derek Bell and Australian Vern Schuppan will drive the Mirage which won last year and has since been bought by American Harley Clouston. Formula-One driver Jackie Ickx of Belgium, who drove the winning Mirage with Bell last year, teams with Dutchman Gys van Lennep, a winner in 1971, in a Martini Porsche 936. An Alpine Renault, with Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jabouille as the prime pilot, also will be traveling for top money.

"We're here with one thing in mind—to finish 24 hours," Hincheyman said.

His co-driver, Brooks, says that he would like to have more time to make more adjustments to the Ford, and hopes that the first impression here is not the wrong one.

"This will be kind of a pilot thing—if the public accepts it," he said. "If not, it might be a pilot to a flop, but I think we might be able to look at it in one of two ways: as a good effort or as a bunch of asses."

Kingman Hits 22d Homer

ets' Matlack Blanks Padres

DIEGO, June 11 (UPI)—League home run leader Kingman hit his 22d, Bud in hit a two-run single in the eighth inning to help the Mets break a four-game losing streak with a 6-0 win over the San Diego Padres.

Kingman's homer keyed a six-run sixth inning. Jerry Seaver pitched well with and Del Unser and Matlack consecutive singles to the final two runs for the Mets.

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and Bob Boone added a two-run triple to power Philadelphia to a 10-6 victory over the Dodgers. Allen's homer, his fourth of the season, helped relieve the McGraw raise his record to 4-3. Boone's triple followed singles by Ollie Brown and Gary Maddox before Dave Cash capped the four-run outburst with a run-scoring single.

The Phillies had taken a 6-3 lead in the seventh when Mike Marshall filled the bases with walks, Greg Luzinski stroked a two-run single and Allen followed with a run-scoring single. But the Dodgers tied it in the eighth with a walk, singles by Steve Yeager and Bill Russell, a sacrifice fly by Ed Goodson and a single by Dave Lopez.

Boys 6, Pirates 1
At Pittsburgh, National League RHP leader George Feller drove in two runs with a double and a single and Don Gullett scattered six hits to give Cincinnati a 6-1 victory over the Pirates.

Gullett, who walked two and struck out four in pitching his third complete game and raising his record to 5-2, lost his shut-out in the seventh when Bill Robinson doubled and scored on two groundouts.

The Reds clipped away at the Pirates and later Doc Medich, 4-5, scoring single runs in the third, fourth and seventh and two runs in the fifth.

In the fifth, Foster doubled in Pete Rose and later scored on Mike Lum's single. In the seventh, Foster knocked in Ken Griffey with a single. Griffey and Doug Flynn each drove in a run with singles and Dan Driesen accounted for the other with a sacrifice fly.

Angels 3, Yankees 0
At New York, Frank Tanana's six-hit pitching and Ron Jackson's two-run triple in the third inning paced California to a 3-0 victory over the Yankees.

After Thurman Munson was ejected by umpire Larry McCoy for protesting a called third strike in the third inning, manager Billy Martin said the Yankees were playing the game under protest. McCoy had ejected both Martin and first-base coach Elton Howard for disputing calls at first base Wednesday.

Tanana struck out 10, raising his league-leading total to 113, and walked two in scoring his eighth victory against four losses. The Yankees filled the bases on two singles and a walk in the first inning but never advanced a runner past second after that.

Royals 7, Orioles 0
At Kansas City, Amos Otis and John Mayberry each hit two-run homers in the seventh inning in support of the four-hit pitching of Paul Splittner to lead the Royals to a 7-0 victory over slumping Baltimore.

It was the Orioles' sixth straight loss. After Tom Foyette led off the seventh with a single, Otis hit his 11th home run of the season and, moments later, Mayberry follow-

ed George Brett's infield single with his third homer in two nights. The Royals took a 2-0 lead in the first inning when Foyette tripled, Brett singled and stole second, and Hal McRae singled. Splittner gained credit for his fifth victory in 11 decisions with his first shutout of the season. Jim Palmer, 6-7, was the loser.

At Boston, Phil Garner and Tim Lincecum highlighted a six-run eighth inning with consecutive run-scoring doubles night to rally Oakland to an 8-5 victory over the Red Sox.

The A's, trailing 5-3 going into the eighth, scored two runs on a single by Bert Campaneris, a double by Don Baylor and a single by Joe Rudi. After Matt Alexander, running for Rudi, was thrown out trying to steal, Sal Bando doubled and scored the tying run when Gene Tenace's routine grounder was turned into a two-base throwing error by third baseman Steve Dillard.

Loser Tom Murphy then walked Billy Williams intentionally and Garner's ground-rule double scored Tenace. Rudi then doubled off the wall in left to drive home Williams and Garner and allow Jim Todd, 6-4, to pick up his second victory in as many nights.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
New York 23 20 200
Boston 22 22 192 1/2
Baltimore 24 22 192
Cleveland 23 27 190
Detroit 23 28 190
Milwaukee 19 28 190 1/2

Western Division
Kansas City 23 19 183
Chicago 1 22 22 182
Chicago 2 22 22 181 1/2
Oakland 23 25 181 1/2
Minnesota 22 24 180 1/2
California 23 24 180 1/2

Thursday's Games
Chicago 1, Milwaukee 5
Oakland 5, Boston 5
California 7, Baltimore 5
Friday's Games
Baltimore at Kansas City, 7 p.m.
Chicago at Cleveland, 7 p.m.
Texas at New York, 7 p.m.
California at Detroit, 7 p.m.
Oakland at Milwaukee, 7 p.m.
Boston at Minnesota, 7 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Philadelphia 23 21 208
Pittsburgh 22 25 197 1/2
New York 27 21 196 1/2
St. Louis 22 27 192 1/2
Montreal 19 28 190 1/2

Western Division
Cincinnati 25 20 188
Los Angeles 23 25 181 1/2
San Diego 23 24 181
Houston 22 21 175 1/2
Atlanta 22 21 175 1/2
San Francisco 22 25 180 1/2

Thursday's Games
Chicago 1, Atlanta 5
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 5
Montreal 6, San Francisco 5
New York 6, San Diego 5
Philadelphia 10, Los Angeles 5

Friday's Games
New York at Los Angeles, 7 p.m.
New York at San Francisco, 7 p.m.
Philadelphia at San Diego, 7 p.m.
Chicago at Chicago, 7 p.m.
Pittsburgh at Atlanta, 7 p.m.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, 7 p.m.

Thursday's Line Scores
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